DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 380 190 PS 022 975

AUTHOR Nagle, Ami; And Others
TITLE Illinois Kids Count 1994: Raising the Grade.
INSTITUTION Voices for Illinois Children, Chicago.
SPONS AGENCY Annie E. Casey Foundation, Greenwich, CT.; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Chicago, IL.
REPORT NO ISBN-1-886008-00-0
PUB DATE 94
NOTE 137p.; Photographs may not copy adequately.
AVAILABLE FROM Voices for Illinois Children, 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604 ($15; $12 for Voice members).
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agency Cooperation; *At Risk Persons; Child Advocacy; Child Health; *Children; *Child Welfare; Demography; Disadvantaged; *Early Childhood Education; *Elementary Secondary Education; Family Programs; Infants; *Integrated Services; School Demography; School Statistics; Social Services; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); Welfare Services
IDENTIFIERS Family Support; *Illinois

ABSTRACT

This report presents a statistical look at the well-being of children in the state of Illinois, quantifying the problems confronting them and outlining steps that policymakers and service providers can take to improve the situation. The first part of the report summarizes the state's situation in the areas of education, health, special needs, and economic security. It also discusses a new paradigm for comprehensive services, and includes charts highlighting county performance in areas such as spending per pupil, prenatal care, and unemployment; and a comparison of Illinois' statistics as a whole with neighboring states, California, and New York. The bulk of the document contains charts highlighting data from each county in each of the following four areas: (1) Education, including early childhood education, child care, and education spending; (2) Health, covering lack of parental care, low birth rate, infant morality, and youth death rate. (3) Special needs, covering new families at risk, abuse and neglect, foster care, and youth arrests; and (4) Economic Security, covering unemployment and children whose families receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) funding. A section on definitions and methodology concludes the report. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 380 190

Illinois Kids Count 1994

RAISING THE GRADE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Michael J. Burke

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

PS 022975

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

kids count

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois. Special emphasis is placed on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health or family stress.

Voices is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education and coalition-building, Voices generates support from civic, business and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children.

Voices for Illinois Children acknowledges and dedicates this report to individuals who make a critical impact on the lives of children. These individuals include parents, teachers, volunteers who work with children in schools and through organizations, grandparents, uncles, aunts—and all who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through an example of caring, patience, creativity and humor.

Illinois Kids Count 1994: Raising the Grade was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The data for this report was compiled by Voices for Illinois Children. A portion of the data was supplied by the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. Photography is by John Booz. Design is by Pinzke Design (cover) and Desktop Edit Shop.

If you would like additional copies of *Illinois Kids Count 1994*, please send a check for $15 ($12 for Voices members) to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Voices also has specific information on each county available free of charge. For an individual county fact sheet, write or call Voices at (312) 456-0600.

Please feel free to copy all or portions of this report. We welcome its further dissemination, but please acknowledge Voices in any reproduction, quotation or use.

ISBN# 1-886008-00-0

November 14, 1994

Errata

There were a few errors identified in *Kids Count 1994: Raising the Grade*. Please note these corrections.

Indicator: Deaths to Children 1989-1992

County Name	Total deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/1000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Shelby	11	17.5	10	90.9%
Stark	2	*	2	*
Union	10	22.0	6	*
Wabash	2	*	1	*
Williamson	19	12.4	11	57.9%

* Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

Foreword

In 1992 and 1993, Voices for Illinois Children published *Illinois Kids Count* data books that documented a bleak picture for our children. Based on the data, we also published two *Report Cards*, which gave Illinois an overall grade of D-minus for two years in a row.

The time has come to raise the grade.

In 1994, we once again document the sad state of our children—a picture, regrettably, which has brightened little in the past two years. Too many babies are dying before their first birthdays. Children are dropping out of school. Teenagers are having babies. Infants are getting sick from preventable diseases. Children are shooting guns at other children. Young people and their parents are lacking prospects for work. Young people are finding few reasons to hope.

The state of our children was perhaps most starkly depicted in 1994 when an 11-year-old boy, wanted in the slaying of a 14-year-old girl, was himself slain, allegedly at the hands of the gang he had embraced. The boy's mother was 15 and unwed when she had her first child. The boy had been abused and neglected, removed from his mother at age 3, arrested at least eight times, and had been awaiting assignment to a secure placement when he was killed.

As the data in *Illinois Kids Count 1994* shows, the boy's background is not unique. But in addition to quantifying the problems confronting our children, *Illinois Kids Count 1994* outlines steps we can take to raise the grade for children.

During 1994, Voices helped to convene a series of community forums across Illinois in which hundreds of people discussed and identified the top priorities for improving the lives of our state's children. In addition to reporting on those forums and priorities, we've developed some measurable goals that policymakers, parents and everyone who cares for kids should aim for as we work to make life better for all Illinois children.

Ultimately, actions will speak louder than our words. But some words—such as those expressed at the community forums—help define action. Without such words, we're lost.

The time has come for Illinois—and individuals—to put action behind our words. Parents bear primary responsibility for meeting the needs of their children, but they often require society's support to do their job well. Community institutions such as schools, service and religious organizations have a critical role in creating a nurturing world for children. The private sector can also help by fostering family-friendly policies in the workplace and beyond. And the state, which allocates vast resources to repair roads and bridges, must act to repair the crumbling human infrastructure in Illinois.

The time has come for us to speak out for children. The time has come for us to act in a way that keeps the promises we make to our children and to all future generations. And the time has come for us to begin the hard work of raising the grade for children.

Raising the Grade: Lessons from Across the State

"I have no pride in my personal nor my nation's wealth and technological achievements when our children are left to suffer and nationally we rank so low. ... Remember, we are going for A's. Once we establish our goals, we cannot accept 'no' as an answer."

—from an anonymous comment card submitted at the Kids Count Community Forum in DuPage County

You've got one minute on tonight's TV news. What do you identify as the top priorities for improving the lives of children in your community?

Forums held throughout the state, convened with the help of Voices for Illinois Children, sought answers to that question. The conversations were rich and varied and served as reminders that people from all walks of life and all parts of the state want to enhance the well-being of children and enrich the future of Illinois.

For the hundreds who participated in the Kids Count Community Forums, their specific concerns varied. But three general priorities were clear. **We must help our children become healthier. We must help our children become better educated. We must help parents become better parents and help families become stronger.**

The forums were held in July and August in Peoria, Tazewell, St. Clair, McLean, Winnebago, Rock Island, Lake, DuPage, Macon and Sangamon counties. They were conducted in various formats—small group discussions, town forums, testimony from front-line experts—all designed by the communities themselves. They included an array of people: business owners, clergy, school administrators, police and probation officers, day care providers, health professionals, elected officials—and parents and grandparents. Some discussions were conducted in Spanish.

Counties Where Forums Were Held

After taking part, representatives from the forums later met to recap this statewide dialogue about children. Three dominant priorities had been expressed.

Education: People recognized Illinois cannot avoid the consequences of schools that fail to make the grade. Education is the best means for children to fulfill their dreams and for employers to gain access to a capable work force. In particular, the forum participants noted Illinois must:

- Improve early childhood educational opportunities.
- Increase funding for schools while ensuring equitable funding among school districts.
- Prevent children from dropping out of school.
- Foster flexibility and innovation in instruction and school management.

Across the state, the participants acknowledged education begins with a child's first teachers—his or her parents—and continues throughout life.

Health: Each of the community forums stressed the importance of improving children's health. Forum participants specifically noted Illinois must:

- Improve access to quality prenatal services.
- Prevent problems from worsening by early identification and intervention.
- Prevent substance abuse.
- Promote public education about the importance of good health habits and quality health care.
- Ensure universal access to comprehensive care.

Mary Oelschlaeger is the president of the Rock Island County Visiting Nurse and Homemaker Association. As she observed, "Many infants and children are not being seen regularly for routine health care. They're generally from low- to moderate-income families and will seek treatment for acute care, but don't feel they can afford comprehensive primary care."

Throughout Illinois, people acknowledged good health care begins before a child is born and is required throughout life.

Strengthening families: Again and again at the forums, participants stressed that many families—overwhelmed by economic hardship, drugs, violence, unemployment, crime and other pressures—are failing their children through abuse, neglect and disintegration. A sound family and community support system is vital.

By breaking the cycle of failed families today, we can prevent a multitude of problems. To support parents and families in raising their children, forum participants recommended that Illinois must:

- Improve economic opportunities and economic security.
- Educate parents about quality parenting and child development through school, home visiting programs and other means.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Encourage "family values" while recognizing and respecting a variety of definitions of family values.

Several themes ran through all of the discussions and touched on all of the priorities. Keeping these themes in mind is the only way we can move toward our goals:

- Services must provide early intervention and prevention.
- Services must be better coordinated.
- Access to services must be improved.
- Services must be tailored to neighborhood and community resources.

Of course, as in any discussion with so many people, several other issues were raised. Forum participants noted concerns about ensuring the safety of their children, providing adequate housing, fostering sensitivity to diversity, finding ways to move people from welfare to work and finding ways to prevent teen pregnancy.

But in general, civic leaders across Illinois are saying that we've got to do a better job of giving our children the opportunity to be healthy, educated, productive adults. People throughout the state have started this conversation about how we can raise the grade for the well-being of Illinois children. Now we must ensure that more and more policymakers—and all who are concerned about children—participate in this conversation, hear what is being said and act to make life better for our children.

1994 Kids Count Community Forums' Co-Hosts and Co-Sponsors

Peoria Tazewell Woodford Counties—Peoria
Stuart Brown
Christine Zak Edmonds
Marjorie LaFont

Jackson Williamson Counties—Carterville
Bonnie Wheeler
Dianne Meeks
Craig Dittman
Sheila Simon
Mary O'Hara
Anna Jackson

St. Clair County—Belleville
Sister Julia Hruskamp
Judee Sanger
Rosella Wamser

Winnebago County—Rockford
Sue Haney-Bauer

Rock Island County—Rock Island
Sue Golden
Gary Rowe
Jim Luther
Donnie Dunbar
Dave VanLandegen

Lake County—Waukegan and Grayslake
Helen Weigle
Jo Matthews
Lorraine Bach
Net Mullen
Ginny Eagen
James Warren
Michael Bonamarte, Jr.
Harry Sexton
Pat Goodman
Representative Virginia F. Frederick

Cosponsors:
Lake County Board of Health's AB-C Council
Child Care Coalition of Lake County
Lake County Inter-Agency Council on Early Intervention
Lake County Fighting Back Project

DuPage County—Wheaton
Richard Kennedy

Cosponsor:
DuPage Consortium, Inc.

McLean County
Adrienne Osborne Ives
Nancy Ronquillo
Barbara Nathan
Julie Payne

Cosponsors:
BroMenn Healthcare
The Children's Foundation

Macon County—Decatur
Barbara Barrett Hicks
Michael Kuzola
Diane Friend

Sangamon County—Springfield
Mary Lynn Kelly
Frank Kopecky
Senator Karen Hasara

Our thanks as well to:
Erin Endress, Alan Markwood, James Mitchell and Leroy Smith

Table of Contents

Foreword 1

Raising the Grade 2

Executive Summary 5

Comprehensive Services 6

Comparison to Other States 7

The State Page 8

Education 9

Health 13

Special Needs 17

Economic Security 21

County Tables 25

Definitions and Methodology 60

Endnotes 63

Acknowledgements 63

Executive Summary

In years past, Illinois has received poor grades for its lack of attention and lack of commitment to children's issues. Stubborn unemployment and low wages, a disintegrating family structure and an escalating crime rate have fueled distress and despair for a growing number of Illinois children. This state has not been a happy home for a growing number of its youngest citizens.

Illinois Kids Count 1994 presents a statistical look at the well-being of children and families. Education, health, economic security and family support are all very real factors that affect the welfare of each child and family. Each of these areas is examined through an analysis of data from both public and private sources.

Illinois is home to 3.3 million children. One of the best ways to sample the state's diversity is to study each county. Therefore, we discuss what is happening to the well-being of children in Illinois according to what is happening in each county. When possible, we have mentioned broader geographical trends as well.

Several patterns have emerged during our research for this report, including:

- Children at an increasingly younger age are being victimized by the state's deteriorating socioeconomic conditions.
- No community is free from all the problems that face children today. In fact, rural counties are quickly assuming the same degree of difficulties previously concentrated in urban communities.

Unless we work diligently to remedy the plight of many of our children, the failures of the 1980s will continue to haunt us well into the next century. As a state, we must move forward to repair the fractured lives of our distressed families. As disheartening as the figures presented in this report may be, Illinois boasts the financial and human capital to solve many of the problems they reflect. In this report, we present goals from local and national sources that will help us move beyond our past mistakes.

EDUCATION

A solid education is the best way for children to fulfill their dreams and for employers to gain access to a capable work force.

- Illinois' share of financial support for public schools has sunk to 33 percent from a high of 48 percent in 1975. This has increased local school districts' reliance on local property taxes. This reliance on local property wealth has created dramatic inequities in funding among districts.
- Only six counties exceeded the $4,338 per pupil adequacy level set by the state.
- In 1993, 31,533 children were enrolled in Head Start, and 30,548 in state funded pre-kindergarten. Altogether this is a 6.5 percent increase in the number of children above 1992.
- State pre-kindergarten funding grew by 23 percent between 1993 and FY 1995, yet this growth has failed to serve all eligible children.

- In 1993, licensed child care centers or homes could only accommodate 1 in every 5 children under age 6.
- Cook, Perry, Pike, Schuyler and Williamson counties each have a child poverty rate higher than 20 percent—the state average—but less than one in 10 children age 3 to 5 are served by Head Start or state pre-kindergarten.

HEALTH

Basic health care remains an elusive commodity for many of our children. Good health, however, is critical to a child's proper development. And good health starts even before a child is born.

- Women who receive care in their first trimester of pregnancy are more likely to deliver healthy babies, averting high human and financial costs. In 1992, 20.1 percent of all births in rural counties and 22.2 percent of all birth in urban counties received no first trimester care. These figures represent an improvement over past years.
- More than 390,000 Illinois children are uninsured even though many of their parents are employed.
- For children under 19, violence is the primary cause of death. One in four violent deaths—either homicides, suicides or accidents—involve guns.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Overwhelmed by economic hardship, drugs, violence and crime, many families are failing their children through abuse, neglect and disintegration. Communities, also feeling the effects of these factors, are often hindered in their ability to support needy families and children.

- One in every eight first births is to a new family at risk—families in which the mother is single, teenaged and has not completed high school. In Jefferson, Macon and St. Clair counties, almost one in every five first births is to an unmarried, teen without a high school diploma.
- Seventy percent of all children in foster care in Illinois in 1993 lived in Cook County. Three years is the median length of stay in foster care in the state.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Children living in poverty are extremely prone to child abuse, academic failure, crime, teen pregnancy and substance abuse. Across the state, some 276,000 children live in severely distressed neighborhoods impacted by poverty, a lack of jobs, welfare dependence, a high proportion of female-headed families and a high dropout rate.

- Thirty-seven counties had an increase in unemployment between 1988 and 1993; rural counties have a significantly higher unemployment rate than urban counties.
- Cook County, which accounts for 44 percent of all children in Illinois, has 66 percent of Illinois' children on AFDC.

While the information presented in this report seems grim, we urge all to take heart and to take action. Each voice counts. Every parent, politician and parishioner, every school board member, social service provider and state resident must come together to loudly voice objections to the declining state of childhood today. We must labor as a state to reverse these trends that jeopardize our futures.

A new paradigm for comprehensive services

As illustrated by the data in this report, many children and families in Illinois are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic trends that erode historic family supports. The analysis of child well-being indicators shows that the current system of services designed to support children and families misses the mark. The time has come for communities and state government to adopt a new way of delivering human services.

The manner in which Illinois provides services to children and families is disjointed, outmoded and overcentralized, failing our children and frustrating taxpayers. State agencies and programs too often are individualistic—with different perspectives, missions and geographic boundaries. Families are caught in the middle, receiving uncoordinated and incomplete assistance.

We know that fragmented, categorical service delivery systems have shown limited success with children and families with multiple needs. We know prevention and early intervention are cost-effective. We know that, in many instances, public schools can be an important access point to comprehensive services for those in need. And we know that family and community participation is essential.

Illinois needs to embrace a new paradigm in which state agencies, community organizations and families collaborate. Illinois must be committed to achieving specific outcomes demonstrated by an improvement in indicators of child well-being.

A new paradigm in Illinois should have three basic elements:

- **An Office of Children, Youth and Families** within the Governor's Office, which will integrate policymaking at the state level.
- **Community coordinating councils**, which will engage in joint planning, implementation and evaluation at the local level.
- **A mandated state-local partnership**, which will require crucial collaboration between the state office and local councils.

This new paradigm requires a shift in governance to the local level. Services must be flexible, responsive, culturally appropriate and tailored to families' specific needs. Family support centers that assist families in becoming self-sufficient are an important part of the solution. The centers can be school-linked, but should include access to a range of services such as health care, child care, parent education, case management, job placement, economic services (AFDC, Medicaid, food stamps) and food distribution.

Multiple planning initiatives already underway seek to develop more comprehensive approaches toward services for children and families and toward school-readiness. While these initiatives begin to move Illinois in the right direction, they remain isolated and have the potential to confuse policymakers, front-line workers and families alike.

Thus we confront the critical challenge of integrating state and local collaborations and coordinating the planning of these individual efforts. A change in governance—which can be obtained through executive order, legislation or interagency agreement—requires the governor's leadership. But state officials, community leaders and families all have important roles to play in bringing about systemic change in Illinois. Moving toward the new paradigm of comprehensive services will not be easy, but will be a vehicle through which to "raise the grade" for the well-being of children and families in Illinois.

If you would like a copy of Voices' report, *A New Paradigm: Moving Toward Comprehensive Services*, please call (312) 4560600.

EXAMPLES OF SOME COORDINATION EFFORTS ALREADY TAKING PLACE IN ILLINOIS:

Governor's Task Force on Human Services Reform

Gov. Jim Edgar convened the Task Force, with public and private membership, in February 1993 to re-examine Illinois' health and human services delivery systems. The Annie E. Casey Foundation recently awarded Illinois a $2.5 million grant to coordinate services for troubled children and families at the community level based upon the Task Force's recommendations.

Child and Adolescent Local Area Networks

The Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities in 1993 established networks, along with the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse and the State Board of Education, to create a geographically based, integrated system to meet the mental health needs of severely emotionally disturbed youth.

Healthy Families Illinois

In 1994 a child welfare reform bill was enacted which directs the Department of Public Health, with DCFS, the Department of Public Aid and others, to develop a plan for Healthy Families Illinois. This program, already in operation in several other states, identifies families at risk of child abuse or neglect at the time a child is born and offers supportive services to a family on a voluntary basis before abuse occurs.

Family Preservation and Family Support Initiative

This federal initiative was created in 1993 to encourage states to make service delivery more responsive to individuals and community needs and more sensitive to the context in which they are delivered. In order to receive funds, the state must first implement a collaborative, broad-based, and inclusive planning process. Illinois will receive as much as $37.7 million in new federal funds over five years to fund this initiative.

Comparison to Other States

	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Minnesota	Missouri	Ohio	Wisconsin	California	New York
Composite Ranking	(39)	(31)	(6)	(38)	(4)	(34)	(25)	(11)	(33)	(41)
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.8	6.7	5.7	7.8	5.3	7.5	7.5	6.1	5.8	7.9
Rate of Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	10.7	9.1	8.0	10.4	7.5	10.2	9.4	8.3	7.6	9.4
Child Death Rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	33.6	31.8	26.6	32.1	23.0	31.3	27.2	29.5	28.9	30.2
Percent of All Births to Single Teens	10.5	10.3	7.8	9.1	6.6	10.3	10.6	8.3	8.0	7.5
Teen Violent Death Rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	73.9	75.9	64.8	77	49.3	90	54.8	62.5	80.8	61.5
Arrest Rate of Juvenile Violent Crime Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	334	121	157	373	196	558	320	343	645	963

1. The 1994 composite ranking is based on the percent of low birthweight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, percent of all births to single teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent of children graduating from high school on time, percent of teens not in school or in the labor force, teen violent death rate, percent of children in poverty and percent of children in single-parent families. Worst rating is 51.

Beneficial to understanding Illinois' advancement on child welfare issues is a national and midwestern comparison of key indicators. The national *Kids Count Data Book* shows that Illinois ranks 39th out of all the 50 states and Washington DC in 10 areas of education, health, special needs and economic opportunity. Illinois dropped in rank by one place from last year. When compared to seven neighboring states—Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio—Illinois ranks lowest in progress on children's well-being. In comparison to the two other most populous states in the union—New York and California—Illinois sits in the middle.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The median income of Illinois families is $36,334, placing the state third among its seven neighbors. Illinois has the highest rate of child poverty—20.9 percent—among its midwestern counterparts while Iowa boasts the lowest rate at 12.3 percent.

HEALTH

Illinois ranks fifth out of seven neighboring states in the number of children covered by health insurance.

In the Midwest, Illinois and Michigan had the highest percentage—7.8 percent—of low birthweight babies.

Illinois ranks 44th in the nation with an infant mortality rate in 1991 of 10.7 deaths per 1,000 births. Meanwhile, the U.S. infant mortality rate decreased to an all-time low of 8.9 deaths per 1,000 births in 1991.

Illinois in 1991 had a child death rate of 33.6 per 100,000 children, a 17 percent increase from 28.7 per 100,000 children in 1990. Nationally, the rate for African-American children was almost twice the rate for white children.

EDUCATION

Illinois ranks sixth out of eight midwestern states in the number of on-time high school graduates. In 1991, 73 percent of the state's children graduated from high school on time.

Nationally, Illinois ranks 24 out of 51.

SPECIAL NEEDS

In 1991 in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, roughly one out of every 10 births were to single teens. Of eight neighboring states, Minnesota had the lowest rate of births to single teens with 6.6 percent.

In 1991, Illinois had a juvenile violent crime arrest rate of 334 per 100,000 juveniles, ranking fourth among the eight midwestern states.

The State Page

In Kids Count, we offer statistics for each of Illinois' 102 counties. Some data, which may tell us more about the condition of children or their environment, are not available by county, however. The following list of facts provides a more detailed look at life in the state of Illinois.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- $22,582 was the per capita personal income in 1993, ranking the state 11th in the nation; $20,817 was the U.S. per capita income.
- 44 Illinois companies are listed as Fortune 500 companies, ranking the state second behind California.
- 18 African-American companies are listed as *Black Enterprise Magazine*'s 100 largest U.S. black-owned companies, ranking the state second in the country.
- 575,354 families received the Federal Earned Income Credit in 1992.
- 16% of low-income persons' earnings goes toward state and local taxes, while 7% of high-income persons' earnings goes towards taxes.
- $14,800—or $1,233 a month—is the poverty level for a family of four.
- One in five children lived in poverty in 1991.
- 661,777 child support cases were handled by enforcement officials in 1991, representing a 132% increase from 1983; 9% of cases were collected, ranking Illinois 49th in the nation.
- 1.2 million people—or 500,000 households—received food stamps on average each month in FY 1994.

HEALTH

- 10% of all births were to single teens in 1992.
- 43% of chlamydia cases in 1993 occurred in persons under 19; 33% of gonorrhea cases and 12% of syphilis cases.
- 62.3 years is the life expectancy for black males; 72.9 for white males; 72.3 years for black females and 79.5 years for white females.
- 393,000 children are uninsured.
- 50% of children under two have not received proper immunizations.
- 671,979 children were enrolled in Medicaid in FY 1994.
- 236,810 women and children received WIC coupons in July 1994; 80% of the recipients were infants and young children.

EDUCATION

- 11,338 infant care slots were available in 1993 to serve 147,850 children under 1.
- 59% of women with the youngest child under 6 are in the labor force; 76% of women with the youngest child between 6 and 17 are in the labor force.
- 7% of students in grades one through twelve dropped out of school in FY 1993.
- 56,000 children under age 4 require early intervention services. Currently 9,000—a mere 16 percent—eligible children are served.
- 24% of persons 25 years and older do not have at least a high school education.
- 247,900 children were in special education classes as of Dec. 1, 1992.
- 99,519 children were identified as having Limited English Proficiency in FY 1994.

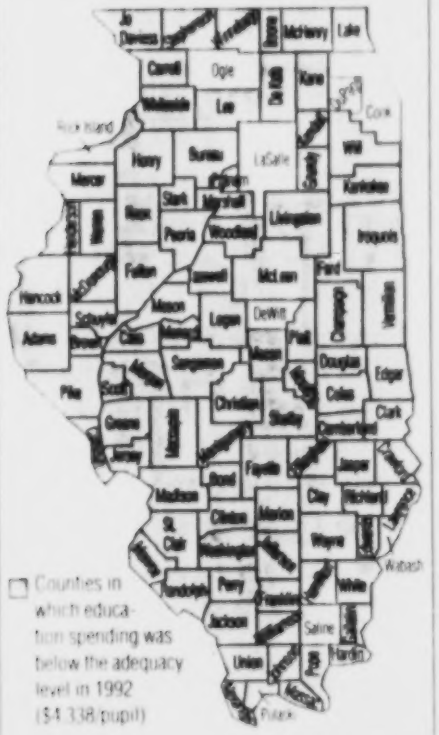
SPECIAL NEEDS

- An estimated 25,000 persons under 21 will be homeless in 1994.
- 78 children under 19 died from abuse and neglect in FY 1993.
- 3 years is the current average length of stay in foster care.
- 1,075 children were adopted in FY 1993.

Sources: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Children's Defense Fund, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Illinois Department of Public Aid, U.S. Census Bureau, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, Illinois Department of Public Health and Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Inadequate Per-Pupil Spending by County



Illinois cannot avoid the consequences of schools that fail to make the grade. The state's economic, political and cultural well-being requires that each child begins school ready to learn and that all schools meet students' needs. Through education, children gain access to their potential, and employers gain access to a skilled work force.

In the past decade, a succession of reports has warned that students are failing to keep pace with national needs and international competition. Yet progress, as measured by achievement scores, has been spotty.

The nation's response has included National Education Goals for the year 2000, asking that all children begin school ready to learn, that 90 percent of students graduate from high school and that all schools be free of drugs and violence. These aims rely, in part, on adequate funding. Despite these lofty goals, in Illinois the state's share of financial support for public schools has sagged to an all-time low of 33 percent.[1]

Although quality preschool is a proven remedy for lack of readiness to learn, about half of Illinois' eligible children do not receive Head Start or state prekindergarten.

Parents alone cannot guarantee school readiness in the '90s. Increasing numbers of single-parent households and changes in the economy, coupled with a lack of quality child care and preschool programs, make it harder for parents to provide the essentials of readiness. Once inside the classroom, more and more children must overcome the stresses of poverty and violent neighborhoods. Schools' limited resources are strained by newcomers still learning the English language as well as students with emotional, physical or mental disabilities. These are among multiple factors stacking the deck against Illinois children.

PUBLIC PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

Federal Head Start and the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program, known as state pre-kindergarten, are two of the most important publicly funded preschool providers in the state. These half-day programs, together with various day care and child care center opportunities, make up the patchwork of care and early childhood education available in Illinois.

To meet the multiple needs of low-income 3- to 5-year-olds, Head Start offers comprehensive programming that includes education, health, social services and parental involvement. State pre-kindergarten similarly serves children of this age whose later academic success is threatened. Studies show children enrolled in quality programs register significant gains in skills in first grade.

Happily, there have been significant increases in recent years in Head Start and state pre-kindergarten funding. State pre-kindergarten support grew 23 percent between 1993 and FY 1995—from $75.6 million to $92.7 million.[2] Growth in both programs, however, has not yet matched the number of children who could benefit.

Early education programs have become increasingly important to family survival as more mothers join the work force. These generally half-day programs, however, do not entirely meet the needs of working parents. In 1990, almost two of every five working women in Illinois had children under 18 years, and 40 percent of these women had children under 6. Unsurprisingly, the need for full-day and after-school education and care programs is soaring.

The Illinois story

In 1993, 31,533 children were enrolled in Head Start, and 30,518 in state pre-kindergarten. Altogether, this is a 6.5 percent increase over 1992 in the number of children.

These programs serve 8.6 percent of all 3- to 5-year-olds in urban areas, and 15.6 percent in rural areas. Altogether, about half of all eligible children are not served.

The county picture

Union County has the highest proportion of 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in Head Start and state pre-kindergarten—54.3 percent of children that age are in those programs.

Alexander, the county with the highest child poverty rate in 1989, serves 47 percent of its children ages 3 to 5 in Head Start and state pre-kindergarten.

Cook, Perry, Pike, Schuyler and Williamson counties each have a child poverty rate higher than 20 percent, but are serving less than 10 percent of their 3- to 5-year-olds in Head Start and state pre-kindergarten.

CHILD CARE

The earliest years of children's lives are critical to their development and growth. Child care programs cannot be valued merely for their custodial function. Experiences and the environment in children's first five years can either undermine or lay a firm foundation for their ability to thrive and learn.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ideally, the elements of early childhood opportunities would include full-day services to meet working families' needs; nutrition and health services; parental involvement; plus social service supports and linkages. Care and education are inseparable concepts in this vision. The present reality is that programs that educate and care for young children generally operate in isolation and are too few.

The Illinois story

In 1993, 207 openings in licensed child care centers or homes were available per 1,000 children.

Illinois has a critical shortage of basic infant care slots. In 1993, there were 11,338 such slots available to serve 147,850 children under age 1 in Illinois—that is, less than one infant care slot for every eight infants.

The county picture

Morgan County had the highest licensed capacity rate with 550 per 1,000 children.

Cook County accounts for 45 percent of children and 37 percent of licensed child care slots.

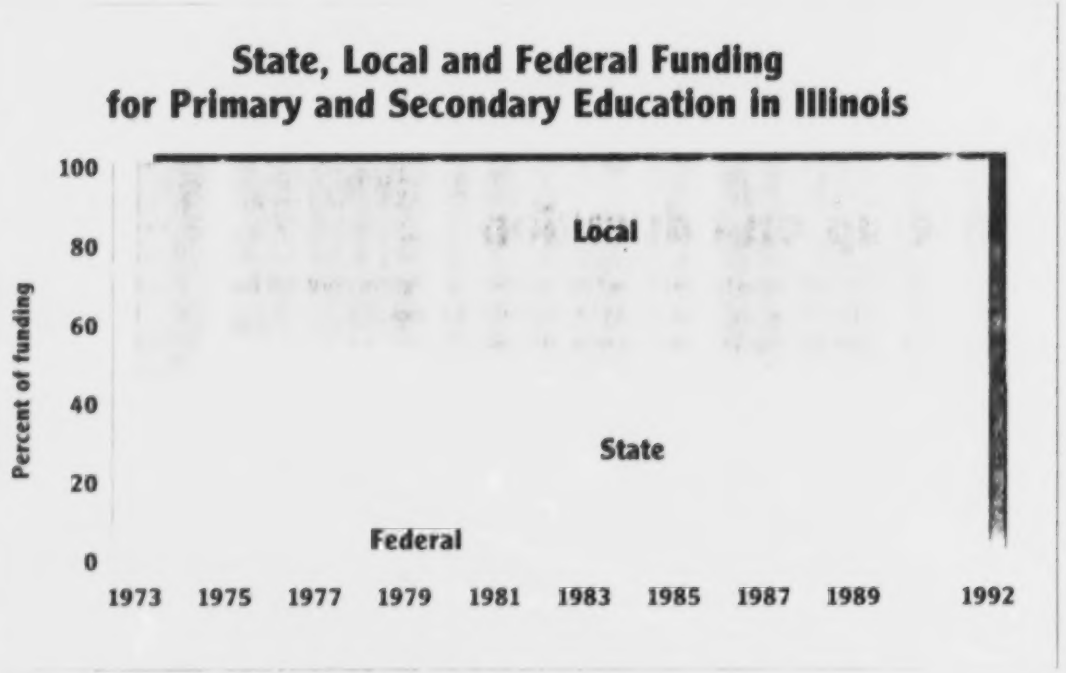
Calhoun, Cumberland, Gallatin, Grundy, Wayne and White counties each had a licensed capacity rate of less than 100 slots per 1,000 children.

SPENDING ON EDUCATION

A continuing erosion of state support for public education remains a central fact of life for Illinois public education. The state's share of funding has fallen from 48.6 percent in 1975 to the current 33 percent. Meanwhile, local property taxes—the major source of school funding, which is inequitably distributed and regressive—are at their limits in most districts.

Illinois is a relatively wealthy state that invests relatively little in primary and secondary education. Among other states, Illinois ranked 47th in education spending per $1,000 of personal income in 1991. By this measure, Illinois spends 24 percent less than the average state on primary and secondary education.[1]

A good measure of resources available for education is a school district's per-pupil revenue—that is, the total dollars from local property taxes, state aid and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance. A disturbing reality emerges when this figure is compared to the average per-pupil cost of a merely adequate education, which is $4,338 for the 1992-93 school year, as determined by standards of the Legislative Task Force on School Finance. Of the state's 1.5 million public school children, 53 percent are educated in districts where per-pupil revenue fails to meet this adequacy level. It should be noted the adequacy level is an average that masks higher expenses of districts with concentrations of children with special needs due, for example, to poverty, limited English proficiency or disabilities.



Closer scrutiny reveals alarming disparities in average funding levels among counties. Disturbing and glaring differences among school districts within a county also exist. Such dramatic inequity is a consequence of Illinois' education funding system which relies heavily on local sources (58 percent of these funds are locally generated). Districts with extensive local property wealth are able to contribute more to their children's education. Simply put, children in property-poor districts are denied resources they need to succeed.

The Illinois story

Average per-pupil revenues exceeded the $4,338 per pupil adequacy level in only six counties in the 1992-93 school year.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The county picture

Three counties—Putnam, Cumberland and Clark—had per pupil revenues below $3,000 in the 1992-93 school year.

The district with the lowest per-pupil revenue was Damiansville, in Clinton County, with $2,542. The highest was Lake Forest High School District 115, in Lake County, with $12,497 per pupil.

Close-up on education

On a good day, the circuitous bus trip from Carpentersville to Elgin in northern Kane County can take hours. By car, the distance can be covered in minutes.

Until last year, many low-income parents were exhausted whenever they needed to travel by bus to obtain services such as immunizations or WIC coupons.

Today, help is right around the corner at Carpentersville's Dorothy deLacey Early Childhood Education Center, the focus of an experimental project to provide comprehensive and coordinated services to families with multiple needs. At deLacey, parents find a multitude of programs and services under one roof.

The aim is to coordinate programs among social and health service agencies, increasing efficiency. And families, in a sensible "one-stop shopping" manner, obtain the variety of services they may require, according to Linda Kolbusz, the assistant superintendent for program development.

The initiative—which incorporates the state's Project Success program linking schools and social services—integrates federal, state and local funding sources. Such a merging of program dollars hasn't previously been done in Illinois on such a scale.

Starting in 1991, Community Unit School District #300 in Carpentersville joined forces with school districts in Elgin and Barrington, as well as some 65 community service agencies, to offer a wide range of programs and services at eight sites. DeLacey was the model site and still provides the most services.

Schools such as the deLacey Center are a natural site for such a unification of services. They are viewed as a stable force in the community and, as one parent put it, "It's a place everybody knows about."

To learn, a child first needs his or her basic needs met—such as breakfast each morning and proper clothing. A nurturing family environment is also critical to a pupil's success, Kolbusz believes.

"The wellness of the whole child is important for learning," Kolbusz said. "School districts can work together with other school districts and community agencies to meet the needs of each child and the children's families."

DeLacey serves children from birth to age 8 and their families in an effort to extend elements of Head Start—such as education, health, social services and family involvement—into third grade. Studies have shown that the benefits of Head Start, without follow-through, can fade by the third grade.

At deLacey, the range of social and health services is broad. Wellness clinics offer immunizations, WIC coupons, school physicals, blood sugar screenings, nutrition counseling and mammograms. Other programs include adult education classes, parenting courses and support groups for teen moms. Most services are offered on-site, including child care which many parents need in order to participate. The Kane County Health Department, Elgin Community College, Literacy Volunteers of America and Well Child are just a handful of organizations on-site.

Parental participation is fundamental to the program's success. Involvement of Hispanic parents at the schools has soared, according to Sue Rasher, the program evaluator. Their children carry home Spanish-language notices of events, and "family educators" are on hand at the school to act as translators for parents and teachers.

In addition to the 500 children who attend deLacey, another 200 youngsters and their families are visited in the home by family educators who help parents promote child health and development. Families with children up to age 8 are targeted for the early intervention program.

During a monthly home visit, for example, a family educator builds on family strengths to stress the importance of simple everyday activities, such as matching socks or setting the table for dinner, in developing a small child's intellectual skills. Or the educator may address benefits of a balanced diet. Short- and long-term goals are set by the family.

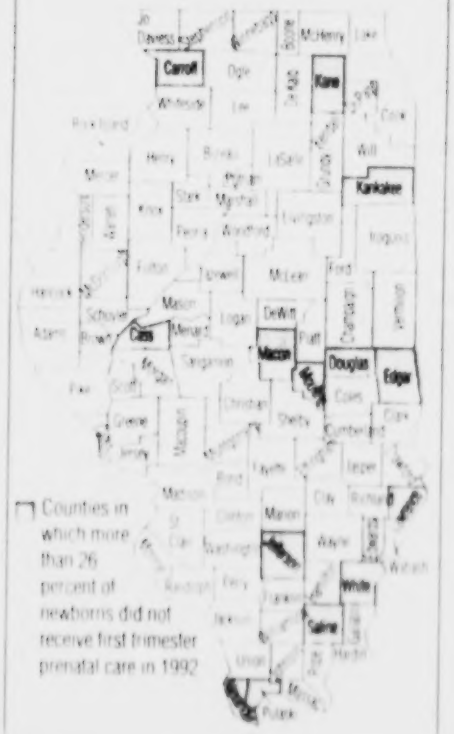
Nancy Umbdenstock is a parent representative on the local governing board and several committees. She views coordinated services as a tremendous asset to families.

"It's neat to see that use of the programs is making such a positive difference," said Umbdenstock, who recently tapped the neighborhood clothes closet at deLacey when her children needed clothing for a relative's funeral.

Kolbusz notes that while the program is replicable, it takes time to build relationships among community agencies and to determine the needs of local families. But the investment, she says, is more than worth the effort.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lack of Prenatal Care by County



Today, many children can easily get their hands on drugs and guns. Yet too many remain unable to obtain basic health care simply because of their family's income, where their parents work or where they live.

Good health provides the foundation for a child's proper emotional, intellectual and physical development. Wondrous advances in science and medical technology may grab the headlines, but the absence of fundamentals means failure to ensure that Illinois is a healthy place to grow up.

A healthy life begins before the child is born. Health care professionals can detect signs of a troublesome pregnancy through early prenatal care. After birth, checkups, proper nutrition and immunizations help guard against disease. It is estimated half of all 2-year-olds in Illinois are not properly immunized.

Poor families have a legal right to health care through Medicaid. However, it's no secret that Medicaid is ailing in Illinois. New state legislation in 1994 launched an attempt to restructure Medicaid toward HMO-style coverage. This bold experiment can work only if it strengthens high quality health care for the 750,000 children under 18 enrolled in the Medicaid program.

Nor can we ignore the needs of children who are ineligible for Medicaid and lack other health insurance. Almost one in 10 children in Illinois—(most of whose parents work)—had no medical coverage in 1991. As national health care reform takes shape, it is crucial that availability of affordable and quality medical services for children be a priority.

PRENATAL CARE

Women who receive care in their first trimester of pregnancy and continuous care thereafter are significantly more likely to deliver healthy babies. Comprehensive prenatal care can prevent pregnancy-related illnesses and complications. Prenatal care also provides alcohol- and substance-abusing women the opportunity for counseling and treatment.

Too many women, particularly the young and the poor, receive little or no prenatal care. Barriers to care include ineligibility for Medicaid, unaffordable private insurance, or (particularly in rural areas) a shortage of physicians. Additionally, some women may lack the transportation or child care they need to travel to a physician for care.

The Illinois story

In 1992, 21.9 percent of all births received no first trimester prenatal care. This represents progress—a 5 percent decrease in the rate over the previous decade, and a 3 percent drop since 1991.

This is both a rural and an urban problem. In 1992, 20.1 percent of all births in rural counties and 22.2 percent of all births in urban counties received no first trimester prenatal care.

Lack of early prenatal care is more common among minority women. In Illinois in 1992, 18.1 percent of white births and 37.8 percent of black births received no first trimester care.

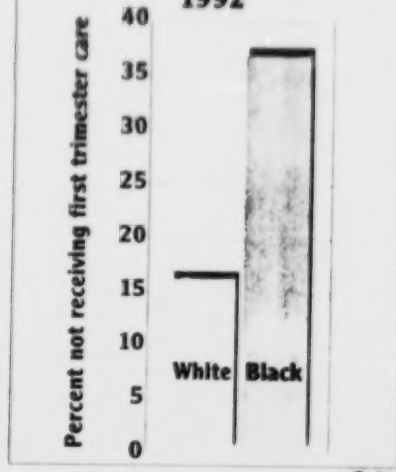
The county picture

Monroe County has made progress, cutting by 50 percent the rate of women who received no first trimester prenatal care between 1982 and 1992.

In 16 counties, mothers of one in every four newborns received no first trimester care in 1992.

Alexander, the county with the highest 1990 child poverty rate, had the greatest proportion of pregnant women receiving no first-trimester prenatal care in 1992.

Lack of Prenatal Care
Black and White Children 1992



LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth) is a key indicator of a newborn's health. Low birthweight babies face future risks to their physical and mental health, such as developmental and learning disabilities, visual and hearing impairments and chronic health conditions. Very small low birthweight babies face the immediate risk of death.

While improvements in medical technology have reduced infant mortality, almost 60 percent of all infants who die were born with low birthweight. The financial costs of low birthweight are also high. The U.S. Office of Technology Assessment estimates

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

each low weight birth avoided due to timely prenatal care saves $14,000 to $30,000 in subsequent medical expense.

A recent study suggests the link between intelligence and birthweight may be stronger than previously established. In IQ tests, low-birthweight 6- and 7-year-olds averaged five points lower than normal-birthweight children.[1]

The Illinois story

Between 1982 and 1992, there was a 7.5 percent increase in the rate of low birthweight children.

Illinois ranks 37th in the nation in the percentage of infants with low birthweight. Illinois' rate of low birthweight babies is 9 percent higher than the national average.

Urban counties have a higher low birthweight rate than rural counties. The rate in rural areas was 80 percent lower than the rate in urban areas in 1992.

The county picture

Crawford, DeKalb, Fayette and Fulton counties each had at least a 30 percent decrease in the proportion of low birthweight babies in the last 10 years.

Grundy County had the lowest 1992 low birthweight rate, 32.3 per 1,000 births. Pulaski County had the highest rate, 210.5 per 1,000—almost triple the state rate of 77.5 per 1,000.[1]

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality has long been a tragic subject in Illinois. The state historically has had one of the highest infant-death rates in the United States, which itself ranks 22nd in infant mortality among other industrialized nations.

The death rate of infants less than one year of age is a widely recognized measure of society's treatment of its families, reflecting overall risks such as poor health care, inadequate nutrition, substandard housing. The rate has been declining, due largely to advances in technology. Major causes of infant death are low birthweight and congenital defects or anomalies.

Despite overall progress, the gap between African-American and white infant death rates remains alarmingly wide: 7.4 deaths per 1,000 for whites in 1992 (down from 7.9 in 1991), compared to 19.5 for African-Americans (down from 21.1).

The Illinois story

In Illinois, the 1992 infant mortality rate was 10 per 1,000 live births—17 percent higher than the U.S. average.

The rate has been falling in Illinois. There was a 10 percent decrease in the rate of infant mortality between the years 1983-1987 and 1988-1992.

While infant mortality is both a rural and an urban problem, the improvements in the past decade have been greater in rural areas.

The county picture

Seventeen counties had a relatively high rate—more than 10.7 infant deaths per 1,000—in the years 1988-1992.

Saline County logged a 51.6 percent decrease in its infant mortality rate.

Two of the counties with the highest 1992 infant mortality rate—Cook and St. Clair—account for half of all Illinois births and almost two-thirds all infant deaths.

YOUTH DEATH

The youth death rate measures the number of deaths from illness, homicide, suicide and accidents of youths ages 1 to 19. An increasing cause of death among youths is violence. Thirty-three states, including Illinois, have followed the national trend toward a worsening violent death rate for teens. This trend is especially disturbing in light of the recent declines in auto-related fatalities.

The increase in handguns is widely viewed as an important cause of the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today, a child dies of a gunshot wound. Many health professionals advocate fighting violence as they would an epidemic of smallpox. Just as physicians prefer to immunize against polio

Counties with High Child Death Rates
Counties in which deaths to children 1-19 exceeded 18 per 10,000 in the years 1989-1992

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

rather than to treat polio, they would rather prevent a shooting than treat the physical and emotional wounds it causes.

The causes of youth death vary considerably by age. For younger children, illness is a major cause of death. But for older children—ages 10 to 19—violence is a primary cause, and violence involving guns is increasing.

Perceptions that our society is increasingly violent for children are supported by the latest Justice Department figures that show youths ages 12 through 17 are the most common victims of violent crime. Youths are raped, robbed or assaulted at five times the rate for adults 35 and older. In 1992, there were about 6.6 million violent crimes in the United States; about 23 percent of the victims were juveniles.

The Illinois story

In the years 1989 to 1992, 5,816 children ages 1 to 19 died. Of those deaths, 49 percent were violent deaths caused by homicides, suicides or accidents. Of the 2,822 violent deaths, 28 percent (more than one in four) involved guns.

Of the 984 homicides of youths ages 10 to 19 from 1989 to 1992, 87 percent involved guns.

The youth death rate for 1989 through 1992 is 17.7 per 10,000 children.

The county picture

In Douglas County between 1989 and 1992, 86.7 percent of all youth deaths were violent.

Of Cook County's 1,241 violent deaths of youths 1 to 19 years old, 67 percent were due to guns.

Close-up on guns and violence

An epidemic of guns and violence is touching the lives of many of Illinois' youngest residents. Many children know of a friend, relative or neighbor injured or slain by firearms—or have been victims themselves. Either way, a hurtful scar is inflicted.

After years of patching wounds in emergency rooms, many doctors have placed violence atop their public health agenda. Below, two young persons tell of their own "scars" in accounts penned for "New Expression," a non-profit newspaper by, for and about Chicago public school teens.

I'll never forget that night. It was about 6:30 and it was raining hard. I walked down my street and lifted my umbrella to find six detective cars and three police cars. An ambulance's siren sounded off in the distance. I ran to my house and my mother was waiting for me.

"What happened?" I asked. She told me a childhood playmate of mine that lived across the street was gunned down.

I went to the funeral to find nothing but sadness. A 13-year-old boy had been killed, a great expense, and for what purpose? What's the purpose of killing someone because of the color they have on, or the territory?

That boy lived on that street. How can someone try to intimidate another just because he or she isn't down with the gangs and crime? To see someone my age in a coffin is frightening, but for me to think about walking down my street with my guard up is even scarier. No matter what people try to do to prevent it, I feel it will never end until we are all gone.

—"My Neighborhood is Death Row," anonymous

When I think of my neighborhood, I think about an incident that happened on January 18. It was about 2 p.m. when I was walking down the street.

I saw cops. Then an ambulance passed by. That's when I knew something was up. When I arrived to the scene, one of my friends from school walked up to me and said, "Keith got shot!"

Then I ran to get a closer look and I saw his mother. She was screaming. His little brothers and sisters were standing around in shock. I walked them home convincing myself that I was okay…

Four days later, we had his funeral on my birthday—January 22. I always think of this as being tragic and stupid.

Keith was shot dead during a dispute over a basketball.

— "When I Think of My Neighborhood," by eighth-grader Ayanna "Nikki" Felton

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

New Families at Risk by County

Counties with more than a 10 percent increase in new families at risk between 1982 and 1992

Counties with a very high rate of new families at risk (more than one in seven)

Counties with both a 10 percent increase between 1982 and 1992 and a very high rate of new families at risk

Children need healthy families and supportive communities to thrive. Yet many Illinois families are overwhelmed by economic hardship, drug and alcohol abuse, family violence or isolation. All of these are factors that contribute to the disintegration of the family and abuse and neglect of children. At the same time families are failing, communities are failing their families because traditional community supports have diminished due to cutbacks in government and privately supported social programs, overburdened schools, fewer jobs and the complexities of modern living.

A community-level network providing assistance such as economic support, child care, health care and job-training would help prevent family breakdown, abuse and neglect and juvenile crime. Without such comprehensive supports, many fragile families, whether headed by teen parents or faced with poverty, drugs or violence, will break down. Their children, and society at large, will suffer.

Consequences of family breakdown and involvement in the child welfare system are well documented. They range from homelessness to criminal behavior, alcoholism and drug dependence, and poor adjustment in adulthood that perpetuates a family cycle of abuse.

A stark consequence of family breakdown leapt into national headlines this summer when an 11-year-old wanted in the slaying of a 14-year-old girl was himself slain, allegedly at the hands of the gang he had embraced. This Chicago boy's unwed mother was 15 when she had her first child. The boy had been abused and neglected, removed from his mother at age 3, arrested at least eight times and had been awaiting assignment to a secured placement when he died.

NEW FAMILIES AT RISK

Teen parenting is nothing new, but the circumstances surrounding each parenthood have changed dramatically. Thirty years ago, most teen parents were married. Fathers then were more likely to find jobs that paid enough to support a new family. Today, teen mothers are more likely to be single, jobless and have fewer economic opportunities.

Three risk factors are common to too many first-time mothers today. The mothers are 1) single, 2) teenaged and 3) without a high school diploma. Such families, because of emotional or economic instability, are susceptible to hardships that heighten risks of child abuse and neglect, family disintegration and children living with unmet needs. While any one of these factors—being a single parent, a teen mother or lacking a high school diploma—alone may not destabilize a new family, the three in combination threaten to overwhelm even the strongest of families.

The Illinois story

One in every eight first births in the state is to an unwed teen who has not completed high school.

The proportion of new families at risk is increasing at a much higher rate in rural counties than in urban counties. While urban counties saw a 4 percent increase in these families between 1982 and 1992, rural counties saw a 49 percent increase.

The county picture

In Jefferson, Macon and St. Clair counties, almost one in every five first births is to an unwed, teen mother who has not completed high school.

Thirty-six counties had more than a 10 percent increase in the proportion of new families at risk between 1982 and 1992. Six counties had an increase of more than 100 percent.

Seven counties—DuPage, Kendall, Lake, Lee, McHenry, Saline and Will—have had a decrease in the proportion of new families at risk.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

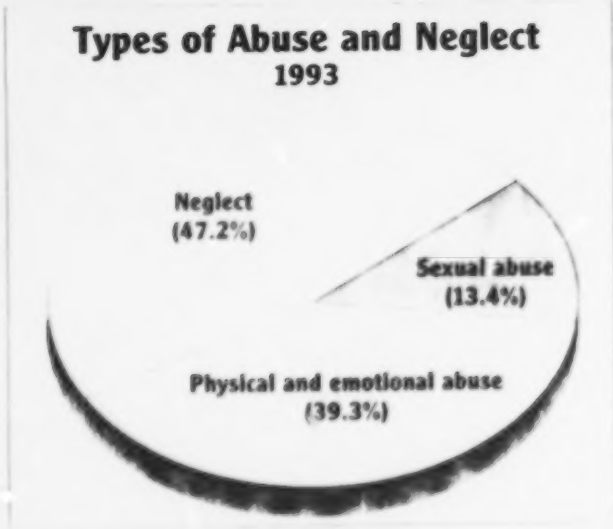
Abuse and neglect are acts of commission or omission against children by their caretakers. Each case also reflects society's failure to nurture, protect and care for children. Victims of abuse and neglect come from all backgrounds. It is clear, however, that children are most vulnerable to abuse and neglect when their parents are struggling with problems such as alcohol or drug abuse, poverty, unemployment and domestic violence.

Whatever the contributing factors, abuse and neglect can leave permanent mental and physical scars on a child. These children, in turn, are more likely to become abusive parents themselves. Illinois needs comprehensive, community-level strategies to help prevent child abuse and neglect as more and more families face distress.

The Illinois story

In Illinois, 33,984 children in 1993 were identified by the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



state as victims of abuse or neglect. Slightly less than half of those reported cases were instances of neglect, such as abandonment and failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

Ten counties had an exceptionally high abuse and neglect victim rate—above 16.5 per 1,000 children—in 1993.

The county picture

Marion, Fulton, Stephenson and Alexander counties registered the highest child victim rates in 1993. Each county's rate was more than 20 per 1,000 children.

Alexander County had the highest rate of neglect: 10.4 per 1,000 children.

FOSTER CARE

The ultimate consequence of family breakdown occurs when children are removed from their homes to protect them from abuse and neglect, or because their guardians are unable or unwilling to care for them.

The number of children in foster care in Illinois has soared. In 1981, there were 25,806 foster children. This number has already topped 42,000 in 1994—an increase of about 65 percent over three years. At this pace, some 73,000 Illinois children will be in foster care by the year 2000.

The foster care system is intended to be a temporary haven for children waiting for their families to rehabilitate or for an adoptive family to be found. This "temporary" care increasingly has become a permanent limbo for children marked by a succession of foster placements and prolonged uncertainty about their future. One in four Illinois foster children remains in this unstable environment for more than three years. Too many children are removed from their abusive homes only to suffer a different type of cruelty caused by the inability of the child welfare system and the courts to make timely decisions.

The Illinois story

There were 36,317 Illinois children under 19 in substitute care as of June 30, 1993.

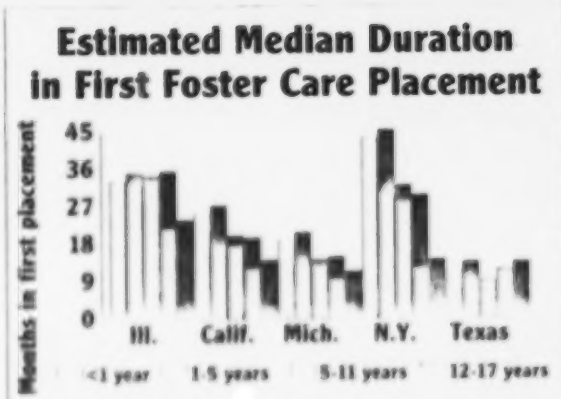
There was a 146 percent increase in the number of children in foster care between 1986 and 1993.

Urban counties have seen a 216 percent increase in the number of children in foster care, while rural counties have seen a 42 percent increase.

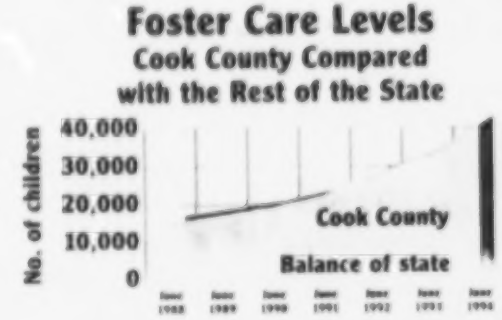
The county picture

Seventy percent of all foster children in Illinois in 1993 lived in Cook County.

Lake, McHenry, Champaign, Macon, Logan and Cook counties have had increases of more than 145 percent in the number of children in foster care.



Source: Chapin Hall Center for Children. Researchers measured first placement spells beginning between January 1988 and December 1992.



CHILDREN AND CRIME

Poverty, teen pregnancy, family violence, child abuse and drug abuse are among the litany of root causes that place juveniles at a greater risk of becoming involved in crimes. An alarming rise in violent crimes committed by juveniles also perhaps is a reflection of a pop culture that sells violence. The increase in arrests of young people is clearly a cause for concern.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency focuses on prevention to stem juvenile crime, recommending a shift away from failing correction policies and toward improvement in family and community supports. A comparison of delinquent and non-delinquent youth found a history of family violence or abuse was the most significant difference between the two

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

groups. Being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of later arrest for a violent crime by 38 percent, a 1992 study by the National Institute of Justice reported.

The crime story

In 1992, there were 39,007 juvenile arrests. This was a 26 percent increase in the number of arrests over 1985. Of those juvenile arrests, 73 percent were for theft.

In 1992, 25 per 1,000 juveniles were arrested in Illinois.

In 1985, 3 percent of juvenile arrests were for motor vehicle theft. In 1992, 5 percent of arrests were for this crime.

Between 1985 and 1992, motor vehicle arrests, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile arrests, increased 58 percent. Arson arrests, as a proportion of the total, increased 50 percent. And juvenile arrests for aggravated assault, as a proportion of the total, increased 17 percent.

The county picture

Tazewell County had the largest increase in the number of juvenile arrests, with a 141 percent increase between 1985 and 1992.

Cook County accounted for 65 percent of all Illinois juvenile arrests in 1992—and 43 percent of the state's juveniles overall.

Lake County had a 1992 juvenile arrest rate of 49 youths per 1,000—double the statewide rate.

Close-up on fathers

When it comes to caring for babies, programs that involve young dads are in their infancy. Yet the campaign against abuse is less likely to be a winning battle if fathers remain missing in action. A young-dads and male-responsibility program in Rockford, however, is one effort that has successfully taken its first steps toward a solution.

Rockford MELD, Mothers Establishing Life's Directions, is a non-profit group that has focused mostly on young mothers moving from welfare to independence. "But if you've got a baby you've got to have a dad somewhere," says Richard Meeks, coordinator of MELD's programs to help fathers become responsible parents. "How can you focus on just part of the family?"

Meeks says convincing unwed fathers that they have an obligation to share responsibility for their children is perhaps the most difficult lesson. "They say, 'My girlfriend had a baby.' We try to get them over that. We say dads have babies, too.

"We tell them if it was bad for you without a father, you know what it's like. Why would you want to do that to somebody else, especially your own child?"

Often these teens and young men want to be good fathers but don't necessarily know how, Meeks says. He measures the program's success by the time fathers spend with their children and their comfort in new roles as nurturer—bathing a daughter, or hugging a son.

A special challenge is fathers who live apart from their children and no longer have a relationship with the mother. The father's responsibility doesn't end, Meeks says, and the mom and dad still can be friends: "The baby can see people have differences of opinion but still get along. Stability is important."

Meeks recruits fathers through visits to late-night basketball centers in Rockford, for instance, or by approaching men who accompany a mother visiting MELD's "Kids' Cupboard" to pick up needs for their children.

Male-responsibility classes for fourth- and fifth-grade boys at public schools have expanded MELD's reach into prevention. The focus includes self-esteem and decision-making skills. "We tell them their self-esteem is not in how many babies they can make," Meeks explains. Lifelong consequences of conceiving a baby—for the mother, child, father and others—are stressed.

Meeks acknowledges programs similar to MELD's, though relatively scarce, are spreading. Reciting a litany of ills—neglect and anger in the home, children growing up with low self-esteem, gang involvement, teens dropping out of school—he adds, "All that can be changed if the men of this world who have babies would just do their responsibility."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Unemployment Rates by County

Illinois' stake in the economic well-being of children and their families is undeniable. Poverty is the number one risk factor for unhealthy infancy, child abuse, failure in schools, substance abuse, crime and teen pregnancy. The cost is unacceptably high in human and financial terms.

Parents have the main responsibility in guiding their children toward productive adulthood. But government and the community have key roles to play in seeing that children's essential needs are met, that parents have opportunities to work and that work will pay.

Unmistakably, many Illinois families are facing economic hardship. Some 276,000 children across the state are living in severely distressed neighborhoods[1] that are beset simultaneously by poverty, joblessness, reliance on welfare, female-headed families and high student dropout rates.

Although employment is expected to expand 16 percent in Illinois between 1990 and 2005, most of these jobs are projected to be low-paying service and sales-related positions. (A cashier's median hourly wage is $5.50; this contrasts with $14.37 for a mining machine operator—one example of the type of job vanishing in the state.)

Meanwhile, Illinois is taking a deeper tax bite from people in greater need. State income, property and sales taxes consume about 16.5 percent of a low-income worker's earnings. Those taxes consume about 6 percent of a high-income household's earnings. Illinois' regressive personal income tax system—a flat 3 percent—taxes even families living below the poverty line. In other states, larger personal exemptions spare poor families that added burden.[2]

UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment is a vital measure of a community's economic pulse. When a family member loses or cannot find a job, the impact ripples through the larger community: a local grocer loses a patron, a bank forecloses on a mortgage, a teacher tries to instruct a pupil preoccupied with stresses from home.

The Illinois story

Illinois' unemployment rate in 1993 was 7.4 percent (the rate for the first half of 1994 was 6.4 percent). This was a 9 percent increase in the unemployment rate over 1988, when the rate was 6.8 percent.

Overall, Illinois rural counties have a higher unemployment rate: 8.5 percent compared to a 7.2 percent rate in urban counties. The rural unemployment rate, however, has fallen 5.6 percent between 1988 and 1993; meanwhile, urban counties experienced a 14.3 percent rise.

The county picture

In 17 counties, more than one in every nine people were unemployed in 1993. These counties are concentrated in the southern Illinois.

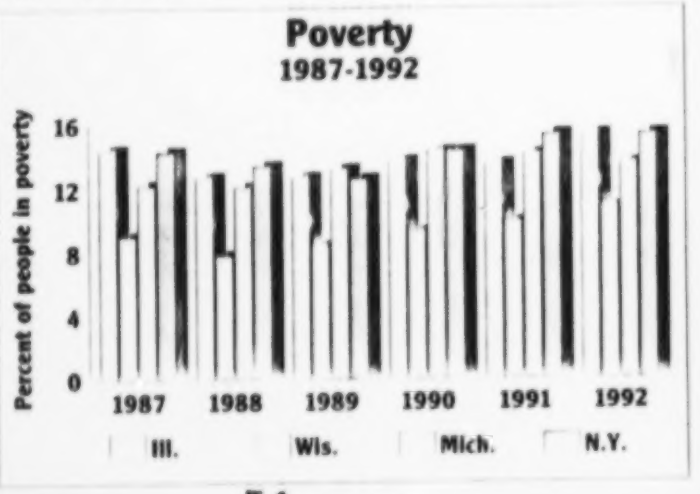
Thirty-seven counties had an increase in unemployment between 1988 and 1993.

Union, Saline and Perry counties each had a 1993 unemployment rate more than 15 percent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Aid to Families with Dependent Children is the only entitlement program specifically for children and families in poverty. As of June 30, 1994, there were 497,615 Illinois children receiving AFDC monthly payments.

The amount of AFDC received depends upon family size and geographic location. In 1994, a family of three in Cook County received a monthly benefit of $377; an identical family in Ford County received $365. Statewide, the average grant is $331. A new child in the family adds $50 a month to the benefit.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

If you view AFDC as a "safety net," then the holes in the net have widened over the years. Between 1970 and 1993, the purchasing power of the maximum monthly AFDC grant for a family of three fell 58 percent.

Although there is a stereotype that AFDC recipients remain in the program for years, the truth is that the average family uses AFDC for just 30 months.

Almost everyone, especially recipients, wants to see families off AFDC and into the working world. Unfortunately, due to insufficient supports for making the transition from welfare to work, too many families find they soon must return to AFDC. Project Chance, for example, is a state program intended to help families making the transition to work, yet the program enrolls only about 10 percent of AFDC recipients.

The Illinois story

Mid-year in 1993, 454,887 children (out of 2.9 million in Illinois) were enrolled in AFDC. That was a 2 percent increase over 1992.

Almost half of the children on AFDC are under 6 years old.

The average Illinois AFDC family has two children.

The county picture

In Stark County, almost two-thirds, 61 percent, of the children on AFDC were under age 6.

In Pulaski and Alexander counties, more than one child in four is on AFDC.

Cook County, which accounts for 44 percent of all children in Illinois, accounts for 66 percent of children on AFDC.

Close-up on economic security

Among the three of them, Jill Blanton, Dana Parkin and Kathryn Nash have five children and several years' experience dealing with the welfare system. You could say they're more than welfare mothers. They're welfare experts. This past summer, they carried a message to legislators in Springfield: Parents without child care cannot go to work.

Jill, Dana and Kathryn spoke up as single moms who moved off AFDC payments and found low-wage jobs. Happily, the Public Aid Code permitted them 12 months of assistance with child care expenses, making work possible through the so-called Transitional Child Care program, or TCC.

Unhappily, once that interval ended they spent months fighting not to return to welfare. It's a fight often doomed by out-of-reach child care costs. Their plea to lawmakers was to extend the current 12 months of child care assistance, allowing families 24 months to find other sources of support for child care and to improve their finances so they'll not need to resort to welfare again.

Jill, a Sangamon County mother, had worked her way off AFDC in early 1993. She supported herself and her daughter on $6-per-hour full-time wages, while TCC contributed $320 a month toward child care. Her child care assistance expired in February. After housing and child care expenses, she was left with only $125 a month, in addition to food stamps totaling $70 a month at best.

Jill left her job at midyear. "I did this so I can go back on AFDC and remain there three to six weeks," she said. "This will permit me to once again look for a job, make my way off welfare again, and once again qualify for another year of TCC.

"I'm back on welfare and hating it."

Dana, another Downstater, is a mother of three who received welfare after her husband left her four years ago. A State Police drafting job finally allowed her to move up from welfare. But a month after her child care assistance ran out, Dana had to switch her kids from a licensed care center to the less costly care of a friend's daughter.

She explained, "Even with this cheaper form of child care, I end up being $200 in the hole every month. And the worst part is, I know my kids are suffering as a result. Right now I'm living hand to mouth."

Kathryn, a Chicagoan, had a brighter tale. Although still receiving TCC, she termed herself one of the lucky few who expects never to return to welfare—thanks to child support from her son's father and to an early promotion on the job that the child care assistance made possible.

But for hundreds of mothers, Kathryn cautioned, "One year isn't enough time to make the transition to complete independence. And then to have the only reason you were able to take the job in the first place taken away from you is almost enough to make someone want to give up, to be happy having a welfare check come every month."

After these "welfare experts" asked state legislators to extend the child care assistance, the request was rejected. One reason was the cost to the state—an estimated annual $4.7 million extra to cover eligible families. Observers say that figure, however, fails to factor in the amount Illinois saves if those families never go back on AFDC. Nor does it weigh the other economic benefits—and psychic rewards—derived from the employment of those parents who are raising young children.

Advocates for children and families—including mothers like Jill, Dana and Kathryn—planned to renew their efforts on behalf of expanded child care support during the General Assembly's fall veto session.

	STATE OF ILLINOIS				ADAMS COUNTY				ALEXANDER COUNTY			
E D U C A T I O N												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
	17,533	30,578	446,045	9.6%	207	379	2,802	20.8%	98	156	546	46.5%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
	1,274,433	275,854	207		5,619	2,320	413		1,080	222	206	
Education Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending	
	$6,441,706,996	1,527,689	$4,363		$28,727,330	9,251	$3,105		$6,552,917	1,722	$3,805	
H E A L T H												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	161,184	31,789	23.1%		1,082	211	19.5%		169	43	25.9%	
1992	186,736	41,286	21.6%	-5.2%	868	214	24.7%	26.8%	188	66	35.1%	35.4%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	161,184	12,284	77.1		1,296	92	57.5		169	20	105.6	
1992	186,736	14,196	77.6	0.6%	969	94	72.6	26.4%	189	24	127.9	20.0%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	830,155	10,180	12.3		5,553	59	11.0		977	7	*	
1988-92	909,340	10,263	10.3	-19.0%	4,960	32	6.9	-37.8%	913	11	12.0	*
Deaths to Children	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
1989-92	1,836	377	2,822	44.5%	35	16.5	23	65.7%	9	*	6	*
S P E C I A L N E E D S												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	74,436	8,582	11.5%		446	31	7.0%		74	15	*	
1992	73,514	9,463	12.7%	10.0%	344	41	11.9%	71.5%	71	25	35.2%	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	1,134 (1.1)	11,118 (11.1)	16,214 (16.2)	33,904	33.5	46 (2.9)	138 (8.7)	133 (7.9)	333	19.8	11 (3.6)	35 (11.6)	32 (10.4)	78	25.4
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change	
	18,102	35,317	95.1%		91	176	93.4%		19	37	94.7%	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	36,477	38,467	1,579,993	24.3	-25.7%	140	200	9,230	21.7	42.9%	25	16	1,543	10.4	-36.0%
E C O N O M I C S E C U R I T Y												
Unemployment	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
	334,915	6.9%	444,271	7.4%	6.8%	2,206	7.0%	2,891	7.1%	1.4%	714	19.3%	552	13.5%	-30.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1982	Total AFDC 1992	1992 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 6-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1982	Total AFDC 1992	1992 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 6-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1982	Total AFDC 1992	1992 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 6-18	% of all children on AFDC
	180,731	344,607	8.2%	37.8%	27.8%	14.6%	1,964	1,782	7.9%	41.5%	29.6%	8.9%	1,291	1,176	6.4%	39.9%	32.6%	36.7%

* Data could not be calculated due to low numbers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	BOND COUNTY				BOONE COUNTY				BROWN COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 31	Children in Pre-K: 190	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 604	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 35.4%	Children in Head Start: 56	Children in Pre-K: 30	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,209	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 7.9%	Children in Head Start: 9	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 224	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: *
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,164	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 212	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 233		No. of Children under 6: 2,645	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 564	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 166		No. of Children under 6: 402	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 89	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 221	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $7,315,199	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,241	Per Pupil Spending: $3,265		Total Revenue: $16,989,413	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 5,227	Per Pupil Spending: $3,250		Total Revenue: $2,461,101	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 745	Per Pupil Spending: $3,302	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care*	Total Births: 28	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 6	Percent: 22.9%	Change in %:	Total Births: 443	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 121	Percent: 27.3%	Change in %:	Total Births: 69	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 30	Percent: *	Change in %:
1982												
1992	19	24	13.3%	-41.9%	462	100	21.6%	-20.8%	72	12	*	*
Low Birth Weight*	Total Births: 207	Low Birth Weight: 8	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate:	Total Births: 446	Low Birth Weight: 27	Rate/1,000: 60.5	Change in rate:	Total Births: 71	Low Birth Weight: 3	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate:
1982												
1992	195	13	66.6	*	462	28	60.6	0.1%	72	1	*	*
Infant Mortality*	Total Births: 1,011	Infant Deaths: 5	Rate/1,000: 4.9	Change in rate:	Total Births: 2,114	Infant Deaths: 16	Rate/1,000: 7.6	Change in rate:	Total Births: 323	Infant Deaths: 3	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate:
1983-87												
1988-92	940	11	11.6	33.9%	1,462	13	9.6	26.6%	321	2	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 15	Child Deaths: 10,000: 2.6	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 17	Child Deaths: 10,000: 17.4	Violent Deaths to Children: 11	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 64.7%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 1	Child Deaths: 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 1	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk*	All 1st Births: 91	3 Risk Factors: 3	Percent: *	Change in rate: *	All 1st Births: 200	3 Risk Factors: 12	Percent: 6.0%	Change in rate:	All 1st Births: 30	3 Risk Factors: 1	Percent: *	Change in rate:
1982												
1992	79	8	*	*	162*	16	9.9%	64.6%	24	0	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993*	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 14 (1.4)	Other Abuse (Rate): 17 (1.6)	Neglect (Rate): 23 (2.2)	Total: 53	Child Victim Rate: 14.5	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 12 (1.4)	Other Abuse (Rate): 44 (5.0)	Neglect (Rate): 17 (2.0)	Total: 83	Child Victim Rate: 7.3	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 0 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 7 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 3 (*)	Total: 10	Child Victim Rate: 7.8
Foster Care 1986-1993*	Children in Foster Care 1986: 6	Children in Foster Care 1993: 13	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 22	Children in Foster Care 1993: 15	% Change: -31.8%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 0	Children in Foster Care 1993: 3	% Change: *	
Youth Arrests*	1985 Arrests: 3	1992 Arrests: 1	No. of Juveniles: 2,590	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 97	1992 Arrests: 105	No. of Juveniles: 4,746	1992 Arrest Rate: 22.1	% Change 1985-92: 8.3%	1985 Arrests: 6	1992 Arrests: 0	No. of Juveniles: 736	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 68*	Percent: 10.1%	1993: 652	Percent: 6.8%	Change: 12.9%	1988: 1,243	Percent: 7.6%	1993: 2,404	Percent: 12.9%	Change: 69.7%	1988: 155	Percent: 7.5%	1993: 155	Percent: 6.2%	Change: -17.3%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1990: 146	Total AFDC 1993: 193	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 11.7%	% 1-9: 64.8%	% 10-18: 23.5%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.0%	Total AFDC 1990: 530	Total AFDC 1993: 599	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.1%	% 1-9: 67.5%	% 10-18: 23.6%	% of all children on AFDC: 6.2%	Total AFDC 1990: 63	Total AFDC 1993: 85	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 4.7%	% 1-9: 71.8%	% 10-18: 23.4%	% of all children on AFDC: 6.2%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	BUREAU COUNTY				CALHOUN COUNTY				CARROLL COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 73	Children in Pre-K: 119	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,373	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 13.6%	Children in Head Start: 16	Children in Pre-K: 27	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 194	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 22.1%	Children in Head Start: 48	Children in Pre-K: 105	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 679	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 22.5%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 2,870	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 462	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 161		No. of Children under 6: 417	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 22	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 53		No. of Children under 6: 1,932	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 264	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 201	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $20,463,961	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 6,026	Per Pupil Spending: $3,397		Total Revenue: $2,697,843	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 745	Per Pupil Spending: $3,620		Total Revenue: $10,560,254	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,045	Per Pupil Spending: $3,468	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	567	77	13.6%		69	16	*		254	55	21.7%	
1992	435	69	15.9%	20.5%	59	9	*	*	201	56	27.9%	28.7%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births: 592	Low Birth Weight: 24	Rate/1,000: 40.5	Change in rate	Total Births: 71	Low Birth Weight: 2	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate	Total Births: 292	Low Birth Weight: 6	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate
1982	314	26	82.8	34.9%	55	2	*	*	201	12	59.7	*
1992												
Infant Mortality[2]	Total Births: 2,543	Infant Deaths: 21	Rate/1,000: 52.2	Change in rate	Total Births: 369	Infant Deaths: 4	Rate/1,000: *	Change in rate	Total Births: 1,153	Infant Deaths: 16	Rate/1,000: 13.9	Change in rate
1983-87	2,150	25	11.5	-64%	277	2	*	*	1,054	10	9.5	-31.6%
1988-92												
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 18	Child Deaths 10,000: 17.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 14	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 77.8%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 7	Child Deaths 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 2	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 6	Child Deaths 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 5	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[2]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	239	12	5.0%		25	1	*		105	5	*	
1992	173	24	13.9%	176.3%	26	3	*	*	73	8	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,2]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 29 (1.0)	Other Abuse (Rate): 85 (3.0)	Neglect (Rate): 97 (3.4)	Total: 168	Child Victim Rate: 11.6	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 2 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 10 (7.7)	Neglect (Rate): 1 (*)	Total: 13	Child Victim Rate: 10	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 5 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 29 (6.9)	Neglect (Rate): 18 (4.3)	Total: 52	Child Victim Rate: 12.3
Foster Care 1986-1993[2]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 25	Children in Foster Care 1993: 27	% Change: 8.0%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 1	Children in Foster Care 1993: 2	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 20	Children in Foster Care 1993: 21	% Change: 5.0%	
Youth Arrests[2]	1985 Arrests: 94	1992 Arrests: 30	No. of Juveniles: 5,167	1992 Arrest Rate: 5.8	% Change 1985-92: -68.1%	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 0	No. of Juveniles: 685	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 17	1992 Arrests: 3	No. of Juveniles: 2,308	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 1,444	Percent: 6.7%	1993: 1,330	Percent: 7.2%	Change: -17.2%	1988: 290	Percent: 15.0%	1993: 436	Percent: 14.0%	Change: -6.7%	1988: 567	Percent: 7.1%	1993: 719	Percent: 8.1%	Change: 14.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 506	Total AFDC 1993: 515	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.0%	% 1-9: 64.1%	% 10-18: 28.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.2%	Total AFDC 1992: 92	Total AFDC 1993: 113	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.8%	% 1-9: 62.8%	% 10-18: 28.3%	% of all children on AFDC: 8.3%	Total AFDC 1992: 246	Total AFDC 1993: 315	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.2%	% 1-9: 60.8%	% 10-18: 27.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 7.1%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	CASS COUNTY				CHAMPAIGN COUNTY				CHRISTIAN COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	52	591	14.5%	395	514	7,022	12.9%	104	174	1,517	18.3%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	1,056	242	229		14,233	5,722	402		2,828	503	178	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$6,797,814	2,178	$3,121		$74,073,718	21,871	$3,387		$17,265,056	5,259	$3,283	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]												
1982	198	72	36.4%		2,598	523	20.1%		479	107	22.3%	
1992	158	42	26.6%	-26.9%	2,310	438	19.0%	-5.8%	453	63	13.9%	-37.7%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight*												
1982	201	11	54.7		2,600	137	52.1		511	38	74.4	
1992	161	4	*	*	2,425	177	73.0	40.1%	460	37	80.4	8.2%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality*												
1983-87	973	6	*		13,068	116	8.9		2,379	22	9.2	
1988-92	998	9	*	*	12,839	119	9.3	4.4%	2,433	21	8.6	-6.7%
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	11	29.1	5	*	55	34.7	26	47.3%	21	22.0	16	76.2%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk*												
1982	92	8	*		1,285	55	4.3%		205	15	7.3%	
1992	71	12	16.9%	*	1,007	81	8.0%	87.9%	194	23	11.9%	62.0%
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993*	7 (1.7)	17 (3.9)	22 (5.0)	96	13.2	69 (1.8)	80 (10.7)	149 (4.0)	620	16.5	15 (1.7)	52 (6.0)	58 (6.7)	125	14.3
	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change	
Foster Care 1986-1993*	7	20	*		229	614	168.1%		37	49	32.4%	
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests*	3	11	1,804	*	*	306	470	2,392	196.5	53.6%	48	26	4,760	5.5	-45.8%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	650	10.4%	563	8.0%	-23.1%	3,764	4.2%	5,024	5.4%	28.6%	1,484	9.3%	1,441	8.4%	-9.7%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	278	283	11.6%	43.3%	21.5%	7.7%	3,708	3,789	10.0%	63.9%	25.2%	8.9%	562	622	9.2%	66.7%	17.7%	6.8%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	CLARK COUNTY				CLAY COUNTY				CLINTON COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 35	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 359	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 9.8%	Children in Head Start: 39	Children in Pre-K: 38	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 512	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 15.0%	Children in Head Start: 78	Children in Pre-K: 105	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,403	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 13.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,292	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 287	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 227		No. of Children under 6: 1,099	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 133	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 121		No. of Children under 6: 2,904	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 500	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 172	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $8,050,005	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,703	Per-Pupil Spending: $2,978		Total Revenue: $8,086,473	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,581	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,133		Total Revenue: $15,328,072	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 5,028	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,049	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,*]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	215	41	18.7%		238	55	23.1%		491	70	14.3%	
1992	146	41	20.7%	10.6%	143	25	16.8%	-27.4%	431	59	13.7%	-4.0%
Low Birth Weight[*]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	235	16	70.6		241	13	53.9		492	25	50.8	
1992	190	14	73.7	7.2%	149	12	80.5	49.3%	431	25	58.0	14.2%
Infant Mortality[*]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,041	50	9.3		1,035	9	*		2,443	13	5.3	
1988-92	731	3	*	*	896	7	*	*	2,192	15	6.8	28.6%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 9	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 5	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 8	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 21	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 20.9	Violent Deaths to Children: 15	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 71.4%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[*]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	97	4	*		93	1	*		178	13	7.3%	
1992	85	6	*	*	59	5	*	*	173	15	8.7%	18.7%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[*]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 1 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 4 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 15 (3.8)	Total: 22	Child Victim Rate: 5.6	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 5 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 23 (6.3)	Neglect (Rate): 5 (*)	Total: 33	Child Victim Rate: 9	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 8 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 39 (4.3)	Neglect (Rate): 18 (2.0)	Total: 65	Child Victim Rate: 7.1
Foster Care 1986-1993[*]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 1	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 2	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 13	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 15	% Change: 15.4%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 20	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 35	% Change: 75.0%	
Youth Arrests[*]	1985 Arrests: 18	1992 Arrests: 1	No. of Juveniles: 2,0	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 9	1992 Arrests: 2	No. of Juveniles: 1,968	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 10	1992 Arrests: 13	No. of Juveniles: 5,005	1992 Arrest Rate: 2.6	% Change 1985-92: 30.0%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 898	Percent: 13.1%	1993: 641	Percent: 7.6%	Change: -42.0%	1988: 676	Percent: 10.1%	1993: 657	Percent: 9.0%	Change: -10.9%	1988: 1,227	Percent: 7.6%	1993: 1,191	Percent: 7.4%	Change: -2.6%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 312	Total AFDC 1993: 286	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.6%	% 1-9: 64.9%	% 10-18: 23.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 7.0%	Total AFDC 1992: 377	Total AFDC 1993: 369	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.5%	% 1-9: 56.6%	% 10-18: 36.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.6%	Total AFDC 1992: 563	Total AFDC 1993: 544	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 10.3%	% 1-9: 62.9%	% 10-18: 27.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.7%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	COLES COUNTY				COOK COUNTY				CRAWFORD COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	115	367	1,753	27.5%	17,460	14,726	358,282	9.0%	45	98	769	18.6%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 5	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	1,493	1,457	417		454,654	77,864	171		1,527	378	248	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$23,963,690	7,109	$3,357		$3,244,450,680	641,256	$5,060		$10,698,999	3,426	$3,123	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	632	157	24.8%		86,001	22,433	26.1%		229	53	23.1%	
1992	579	142	24.5%	-1.3%	93,629	23,227	24.8%	-4.9%	239	59	24.7%	6.7%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[2]												
1982	648	45	69.4		86,982	7,519	86.4		286	21	73.4	
1992	587	41	69.8	0.6%	95,140	8,735	91.8	6.2%	239	12	50.2	-31.6%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[2]												
1983-87	3,147	30	9.5		432,848	6,044	14.0		1,310	8	*	
1988-92	2,971	37	12.5	30.6%	473,795	6,172	13.0	-6.7%	1,204	8	*	*
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	19	13.1	12	63.2%	3,007	21.0	1,241	41.3%	10	18.9	6	*
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[2]												
1982	260	18	6.9%		34,998	5,265	15.0%		135	3	*	
1992	268	37	13.8%	99.4%	36,674	5,588	15.2%	1.3%	99	12	*	*
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,2]	29 (2.7)	42 (3.9)	46 (4.2)	117	10.8	1,419 (1.1)	4,729 (3.7)	8,922 (7.0)	15,070	11.8	8 (*)	14 (2.9)	12 (2.5)	34	7.1
	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change	
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	23	32	39.1%		6,813	25,677	276.9%		1	6	*	
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[2]	90	46	8,596	5.4	-48.9%	26,194	25,339	682,532	37.1	-3.3%	5	20	2,658	*	*
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	1,587	6.4%	1,647	6.2%	-3.1%	178,953	6.7%	202,932	7.7%	14.9%	1,024	13.3%	797	7.6%	-42.9%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	1,976	975	8.6%	64.9%	24.3%	8.0%	292,369	298,531	8.2%	60.5%	29.8%	22.1%	367	305	9.8%	60.0%	23.5%	6.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	CUMBERLAND COUNTY				DEKALB COUNTY				DEWITT COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	27	NA	468	5.8%	101	189	689	36.3%	39	59	3,067	3.2%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	1,013	97	96		5,890	2,328	395		1,364	461	338	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$5,624,600	1,891	$2,940		$43,169,688	11,800	$3,658		$14,373,194	2,950	$4,873	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	155	40	25.8%		957	175	18.3%		265	60	22.6%	
1992	127	24	18.9%	-26.8%	929	128	13.8%	-24.7%	215	37	17.2%	-24.0%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[2]												
1982	155	7	*		968	62	64.0		267	17	63.7	
1992	128	5	*	*	930	40	43.0	-32.8%	218	19	87.2	36.9%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[2]												
1983-87	641	3	*		4,579	63	13.8		1,148	12	10.5	
1988-92	579	4	*	*	4,864	35	7.2	-47.7%	1,124	6	*	*
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	5	*	3	*	27	11.8	17	63.0%	4	*	3	*
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[4]												
1982	59	3	*		424	22	5.2%		104	6	*	
1992	35	2	*	*	383	20	5.2%	0.6%	97	13	*	*
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,3]	4 (*)	14 (4.6)	12 (3.9)	30	9.9	32 (1.9)	122 (7.3)	92 (5.5)	246	14.7	12 (2.8)	26 (6.0)	29 (6.7)	67	15.5
	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		
Foster Care 1986-1993[3]	0	1	*			19	44	131.6%			7	32	*		
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[4]	5	14	1,570	*	*	154	53	12,902	4.1	-65.6%	30	2	2,282	*	*
ECONOMIC SECURITY															
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	443	9.5%	409	7.7%	-18.9%	1,619	4.4%	2,348	5.4%	22.7%	776	9.4%	683	7.7%	-18.1%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	291	305	5.6%	51.6%	35.7%	9.8%	753	778	9.8%	65.4%	20.3%	4.1%	372	384	9.4%	63.0%	25.6%	8.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	DOUGLAS COUNTY				DUPAGE COUNTY				EDGAR COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 36	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 857	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.4%	Children in Head Start: 369	Children in Pre-K: 474	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 41,340	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 2.0%	Children in Head Start: 64	Children in Pre-K: 32	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 663	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.5%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,154	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 846	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 286		No. of Children under 6: 76,130	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 16,357	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 215		No. of Children under 6: 1,506	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 284	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 189	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $10 (Amount)	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,364	Per Pupil Spending: $3,241		Total Revenue: $610,119,666	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 116,711	Per Pupil Spending: $5,228		Total Revenue: $10,942,635	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,317	Per Pupil Spending: $3,299	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care*	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	357	106	29.8%		10,930	1,496	13.7%		352	90	25.6%	
1992	377	87	23.0%	-14.2%	13,627	1,372	9.9%	-27.5%	215	57	26.5%	3.4%
Low Birth Weight*	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	357	20	56.0		11,054	550	49.8		322	16	49.7	
1992	348	19	54.6	-2.5%	13,662	706	52.9	6.2%	215	10	46.5	-6.4%
Infant Mortality*	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,914	13	6.8		59,148	462	7.8		1,331	9	-	
1988-92	1,988	17	12.2	79.4%	67,145	445	6.6	-16.5%	1,120	9	-	-
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-14: 15	Child Deaths 10,000: 25.8	Violent Deaths to Children: 13	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 86.7%	Total Deaths to Children 1-14: 232	Child Deaths 10,000: 10.1	Violent Deaths to Children: 112	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 48.3%	Total Deaths to Children 1-14: 8	Child Deaths 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 5	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk*	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	153	13	8.5%		4,564	119	2.6%		129	19	14.7%	
1992	161	8	*	-	5,759	148	2.6%	-1.5%	78	16	*	-
Abuse and Neglect—1993*	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 1.7%	Other Abuse (Rate): 78 (3.0)	Neglect (Rate): 14 (2.5%)	Total: 85	Child Victim Rate: 8.1	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 159 (0.8)	Other Abuse (Rate): 292 (1.4)	Neglect (Rate): 228 (1.1)	Total: 679	Child Victim Rate: 3.3	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 8 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 17 (3.4)	Neglect (Rate): 15 (3.0)	Total: 40	Child Victim Rate: 8.1
Foster Care 1986-1993*	Children in Foster Care 1986: 5	Children in Foster Care 1993: 3	% Change: -1		Children in Foster Care 1986: 92	Children in Foster Care 1993: 178	% Change: 93.5%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 10	Children in Foster Care 1993: 10	% Change: 0.0%	
Youth Arrests*	1985 Arrests: 3	1992 Arrests: 2	No. of Juveniles: 2,834	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 1,248	1992 Arrests: 1,094	No. of Juveniles: 103,989	1992 Arrest Rate: 10.5	% Change 1985-92: -12.3%	1985 Arrests: 33	1992 Arrests: 5	No. of Juveniles: 2,842	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 472	Percent: 6.5%	1993: 760	Percent: 7.1%	Change: 9.2%	1988: 16,282	Percent: 3.8%	1993: 23,914	Percent: 5.0%	Change: 31.6%	1988: 957	Percent: 11.8%	1993: 793	Percent: 9.0%	Change: -23.7%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 20	Total AFDC 1993: 20	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.4%	% 1-5: 63.0%	% 10-18: 29.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.4%	Total AFDC 1992: 648	Total AFDC 1993: 1,787	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.9%	% 1-5: 64.6%	% 10-18: 22.3%	% of all children on AFDC: 1.8%	Total AFDC 1992: 501	Total AFDC 1993: 534	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.6%	% 1-5: 59.7%	% 10-18: 27.7%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.9%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	EDWARDS COUNTY				EFFINGHAM COUNTY				FAYETTE COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 22	Children in Pre-K: 19	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 281	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.6%	Children in Head Start: 79	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,677	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.7%	Children in Head Start: 56	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 775	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 7.2%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 569	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 74	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 130	No. of Children under 6: 3,337	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,045	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 313	No. of Children under 6: 1,652	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 293	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 177			
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $1,240,504	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,066	Per Pupil Spending: $3,047	Total Revenue: $17,477,376	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 5,701	Per Pupil Spending: $3,066	Total Revenue: $9,299,844	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,956	Per Pupil Spending: $3,146			
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births: 112	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 27	Percent: 24.1%	Change in %: -	Total Births: 564	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 138	Percent: 23.5%	Change in %: -	Total Births: 296	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 71	Percent: 24.1%	Change in %: -
1982	73	17	-	-	545	76	13.9%	40.6%	238	39	16.4%	31.9%
1992												
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births: 153	Low Birth Weight: 9	Rate/1,000: -	Change in rate: -	Total Births: 603	Low Birth Weight: 28	Rate/1,000: 46.4	Change in rate: -	Total Births: 305	Low Birth Weight: 22	Rate/1,000: 72.1	Change in rate: -
1982	74	5	-	-	540	38	69.6	49.9%	239	12	50.2	30.4%
1992												
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births: 504	Infant Deaths: 4	Rate/1,000: -	Change in rate: -	Total Births: 2,777	Infant Deaths: 21	Rate/1,000: 7.6	Change in rate: -	Total Births: 1,407	Infant Deaths: 16	Rate/1,000: 11.4	Change in rate: -
1983-87	415	5	-	-	2,726	20	7.3	3.9%	1,261	6	-	-
1988-92												
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 0	Child Deaths/ 10,000: -	Victim Deaths to Children: 0	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: -	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 16	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 15.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 14	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 87.5%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 11	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 19.4	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: -
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births: 49	3 Risk Factors: 0	Percent: -	Change in rate: -	All 1st Births: 224	3 Risk Factors: 9	Percent: 4.0%	Change in rate: -	All 1st Births: 105	3 Risk Factors: 3	Percent: -	Change in rate: -
1982	29	2	-	-	201	16			93	11	-	-
1992												
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 5 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 2 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 6 (*)	Total: 13	Child Victim Rate: 8.8	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 11 (1.2)	Other Abuse (Rate): 33 (3.5)	Neglect (Rate): 40 (4.2)	Total: 84	Child Victim Rate: 8.8	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 12 (2.3)	Other Abuse (Rate): 19 (3.5)
											Neglect (Rate): 22 (4.2)	Total: 52
												Child Victim Rate: 10
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 3	Children in Foster Care 1993: 1	% Change: -		Children in Foster Care 1986: 12	Children in Foster Care 1993: 23	% Change: 91.7%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 11	Children in Foster Care 1993: 17	% Change: 54.6%	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 1	No. of Juveniles: 1,041	1992 Arrest Rate: -	% Change 1985-92: -	1985 Arrests: 23	1992 Arrests: 43	No. of Juveniles: 4,679	1992 Arrest Rate: 9.2	% Change 1985-92: 87.0%	1985 Arrests: 1	1992 Arrests: 1
											No. of Juveniles: 2,814	1992 Arrest Rate: -
												% Change 1985-92: -
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 364	Percent: 9.4%	1993: 284	Percent: 7.6%	Change: 19.1%	1988: 1,079	Percent: 6.3%	1993: 1,331	Percent: 7.8%	Change: 23.8%	1988: 970	Percent: 12.6%
											1993: 938	Percent: 9.2%
												Change: -28.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 111	Total AFDC 1993: 58	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.6%	% 1-9: 64.9%	% 10-18: 26.1%	% of all children on AFDC: 4.8%	Total AFDC 1992: 495	Total AFDC 1993: 515	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.7%	% 1-9: 64.3%	% 10-18: 25.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.2%
											Total AFDC 1992: 476	Total AFDC 1993: 504
											1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.8%	% 1-9: 59.7%
												% 10-18: 30.7%
												% of all children on AFDC: 9.2%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	FORD COUNTY				FRANKLIN COUNTY				FULTON COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 32	Children in Pre-K: 54	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 650	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 5.2%	Children in Head Start: 198	Children in Pre-K: 54	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,365	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 13.8%	Children in Head Start: 123	Children in Pre-K: 92	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,364	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 15.8%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,142	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 487	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 426		No. of Children under 6: 2,956	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 369	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 125		No. of Children under 6: 2,667	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 376	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 141	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $6,949,774	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,335	Per Pupil Spending: $3,632		Total Revenue: $21,801,664	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 6,514	Per Pupil Spending: $3,347		Total Revenue: $24,402,646	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 7,604	Per Pupil Spending: $3,209	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]*	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	258	44	21.6%		554	167	29.9%		529	109	20.6%	
1992	157	21	13.4%	-38.3%	461	102	23.2%	-22.4%	439	81	18.5%	-10.5%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	205	7	*		563	39	69.3		534	38	71.2	
1992	152	10	65.7	*	462	36	77.9	12.5%	440	22	50.0	-29.7%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	937	10	10.7		2,638	22	8.3		2,247	19	8.5	
1988-92	902	7	*	*	2,201	31	13.2	58.1%	2,108	14	6.6	-21.5%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 9	Child Deaths: 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 8	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 15	Child Deaths: 10,000: 14.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 13	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 86.7%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 22	Child Deaths: 10,000: 21.6	Violent Deaths to Children: 18	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths:
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births: 92	3 Risk Factors: 6	Percent: *	Change in rate:	All 1st Births: 236	3 Risk Factors: 22	Percent: 9.3%	Change in rate:	All 1st Births: 225	3 Risk Factors: 14	Percent: 6.2%	Change in rate:
1982												
1992	63	3	*	*	198	22	11.1%	19.6%	194	30	15.5%	148.5%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]*	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 7 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 29 (4.6)	Neglect (Rate): 37 (4.7)	Total: 69	Child Victim Rate: 14.6	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 23 (2.4)	Other Abuse (Rate): 39 (4.0)	Neglect (Rate): 35 (3.6)	Total: 96	Child Victim Rate: 16	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 34 (3.7)	Other Abuse (Rate): 110 (11.8)	Neglect (Rate): 44 (4.7)	Total: 188	Child Victim Rate: 20.2
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 19	Children in Foster Care 1993: 21	% Change: 10.5%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 31	Children in Foster Care 1993: 45	% Change: 45.2%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 67	Children in Foster Care 1993: 84	% Change: 25.4%	
Youth Arrests[7]*	1985 Arrests: 9	1992 Arrests: 3	No. of Juveniles: 1,940	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 26	1992 Arrests: 7	No. of Juveniles: 5,635	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 35	1992 Arrests: 51	No. of Juveniles: 5,426	1992 Arrest Rate: 9.4	% Change 1985-92: 45.7%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 809	Percent: 6.8%	1993: 556	Percent: 7.7%	Change: 13.2%	1988: 2,628	Percent: 15.8%	1993: 2,327	Percent: 14.0%	Change: -11.4%	1988: 1,522	Percent: 9.4%	1993: 1,594	Percent: 9.5%	Change: 1.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 217	Total AFDC 1993: 212	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 10.3%	% 1-9: 64.8%	% 10-18: 23.5%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.5%	Total AFDC 1992: 1,774	Total AFDC 1993: 1,698	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 5.2%	% 1-9: 62.5%	% 10-18: 29.4%	% of all children on AFDC: 16.6%	Total AFDC 1992: 1,170	Total AFDC 1993: 1,223	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.9%	% 1-9: 58.1%	% 10-18: 30.7%	% of all children on AFDC: 12.5%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	GALLATIN COUNTY				GREENE COUNTY				GRUNDY COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 23	Children in Pre-K: 15	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 237	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 16.4%	Children in Head Start: 44	Children in Pre-K: 51	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 672	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.1%	Children in Head Start: 30	Children in Pre-K: 61	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,504	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 6.1%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 464	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 39	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 81		No. of Children under 6: 1,313	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 234	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 178		No. of Children under 6: 2,794	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 268	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 96	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $3,726,614	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,007	Per Pupil Spending: $3,700		Total Revenue: $8,211,806	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,477	Per Pupil Spending: $3,316		Total Revenue: $27,676,738	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 6,560	Per Pupil Spending: $4,206	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	113	31	(9.1%)		258	77	29.8%		526	83	15.8%	
1992	76	22	*	*	174	36	20.7%	-30.7%	461	92	20.0%	26.5%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	113	10	109.7		258	8	*		527	17	32.3	
1992	76	8	*	*	174	6	*	*	464	15	32.3	0.2%
Infant Mortality[2]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	477	2	*		1,060	1	*		2,284	23	10.1	
1988-92	402	2	*	*	963	12	12.5	*	2,333	18	7.7	-23.4%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 1	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 0	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 4	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 4	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 13	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 12.9	Violent Deaths to Children: 11	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 84.6%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[2]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	43	6	*		90	9	*		218	8	*	
1992	18	0	*	*	70	6	*	*	189	14	7.4%	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,2]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 0 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 1 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 15 (9.9)	Total: 28	Child Victim Rate: 17.4	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 22 (5.5)	Other Abuse (Rate): 37 (9.2)	Neglect (Rate): 17 (4.2)	Total: 76	Child Victim Rate: 18.8	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 10 (1.1)	Other Abuse (Rate): 20 (2.2)	Neglect (Rate): 8 (*)	Total: 38	Child Victim Rate: 4.2
Foster Care 1986-1993[2]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 4	Children in Foster Care 1993: 5	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 2	Children in Foster Care 1993: 11	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 17	Children in Foster Care 1993: 18	% Change: 5.9%	
Youth Arrests[2]	1985 Arrests: 3	1992 Arrests: 3	No. of Juveniles: 938	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 12	1992 Arrests: 5	No. of Juveniles: 2,165	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 65	1992 Arrests: 7	No. of Juveniles: 4,949	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 87	Percent: 17.2%	1993: 431	Percent: 14.3%	Change: 16.9%	1988: 601	Percent: 8.7%	1993: 542	Percent: 7.8%	Change: -10.3%	1988: 1,748	Percent: 10.2%	1993: 1,806	Percent: 10.3%	Change: 1.0%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 269	Total AFDC 1993: 282	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.4%	% 1-9: 61.0%	% 10-18: 28.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 16.3%	Total AFDC 1992: 413	Total AFDC 1993: 420	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.4%	% 1-9: 56.8%	% 10-18: 32.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.9%	Total AFDC 1992: 279	Total AFDC 1993: 314	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 10.5%	% 1-9: 69.1%	% 10-18: 15.5%	% of all children on AFDC: 3.3%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	HAMILTON COUNTY				HANCOCK COUNTY				HARDIN COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 37	Children in Pre-K: 79	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 283	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 30.6%	Children in Head Start: 43	Children in Pre-K: 58	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 764	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.2%	Children in Head Start: 24	Children in Pre-K: 13	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 168	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 22.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 629	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 153	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 244		No. of Children under 6: 1,643	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 871	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 530		No. of Children under 6: 353	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 51	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 144	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $4,525,509	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,332	Per Pupil Spending: $3,398		Total Revenue: $13,016,692	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 4,054	Per Pupil Spending: $3,211		Total Revenue: $2,947,919	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 906	Per Pupil Spending: $3,253	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	121	34	28.1%		317	47	14.8%		71	17	23.9%	
1992	98	14	*	*	253	42	16.6%	12.0%	52	14	*	*
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	122	2	*		323	12	37.2		72	2	*	
1992	99	7	*	*	257	14	54.5	46.6%	52	1	*	*
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	557	5	*		1,840	22	14.8		292	2	*	
1988-92	466	3	*	*	1,295	10	7.7	-47.7%	246	1	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 2	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 1	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 11	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 18.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 6	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 1	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 0	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	52	1	*		125	4	*		27	3	*	
1992	39	4	*	*	95	8	*	*	17	1	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse Rate: 4 (*)	Other Abuse Rate: 3 (*)	Neglect Rate: 15 (5.8)	Total: 23	Child Victim Rate: 11.4	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 13 (2.4)	Other Abuse (Rate): 39 (7.1)	Neglect (Rate): 21 (3.8)	Total: 73	Child Victim Rate: 13.3	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 3 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 0 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 1 (*)	Total: 4	Child Victim Rate: *
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 1	Children in Foster Care 1993: 1	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 16	Children in Foster Care 1993: 25	% Change: 56.3%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 3	Children in Foster Care 1993: 4	% Change: *	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests: 2	1992 Arrests: 0	No. of Juveniles: 1,106	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 16	1992 Arrests: 35	No. of Juveniles: 2,973	1992 Arrest Rate: 11.8	% Change 1985-92: 118.8%	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 2	No. of Juveniles: 714	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 627	Percent: 22.2%	1993: 452	Percent: 12.3%	Change: 44.6%	1988: 804	Percent: 7.5%	1993: 850	Percent: 7.6%	Change: 1.3%	1988: 271	Percent: 13.1%	1993: 206	Percent: 10.6%	Change: -19.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 750	Total AFDC 1993: 721	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.8%	% 1-9: 56.2%	% 10-18: 33.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 17.7%	Total AFDC 1992: 433	Total AFDC 1993: 429	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.2%	% 1-9: 57.6%	% 10-18: 30.6%	% of all children on AFDC: 7.5%	Total AFDC 1992: 210	Total AFDC 1993: 219	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.8%	% 1-9: 56.7%	% 10-18: 33.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 16.8%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	HENDERSON COUNTY				HENRY COUNTY				IROQUOIS COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5 year olds	% of 3- to 5 year olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	19	15	308	11.0%	127	297	2,034	20.8%	60	132	1,208	15.9%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	630	82	130		4,161	1,000	235		2,486	628	253	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$3,719,382	1,191	$3,120		$28,996,765	9,248	$3,135		$18,285,931	5,157	$3,546	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	125	23	18.4%		822	174	21.2%		479	117	24.4%	
1992	78	17	*	*	638	114	17.9%	-15.6%	335	66	19.7%	-19.3%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[1]												
1982	126	7	*		609	40	66.3		462	20	43.5	
1992	78	3	*	*	638	34	53.3	-19.3%	336	14	41.7	-4.4%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[1]												
1983-87	530	2	*		3,629	34	9.4		2,127	19	8.9	
1988-92	416	4	*	*	3,163	20	6.3	-32.5%	1,886	16	8.5	-5.0%
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	7	*	2	*	21	14.0	12	57.1%	21	24.2	14	66.7%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[1]												
1982	53	3	*		298	22	7.4%		193	10	5.2%	
1992	29	2	*	*	221	21	9.5%	28.7%	139	19	13.7%	163.8%
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,3]	2 (*)	17 (4.3)	9 (*)	28	11.6	30 (2.2)	69 (5.0)	37 (2.7)	136	9.9	10 (1.2)	29 (3.6)	13 (1.6)	52	6.5
	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	3	3	*			18	37	105.6%			33	15	-54.6%		
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[1,4]	2	0	1,144	*	*	37	22	7,609	2.9	-40.5%	4	7	4,282	*	*
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	389	9.4%	385	7.5%	-20.2%	1,998	8.4%	1,737	6.8%	-19.0%	994	6.9%	1,038	6.1%	-11.6%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	148	159	6.3%	62.9%	24.3%	7.3%	1,148	1,148	8.8%	63.0%	28.6%	8.0%	555	579	6.7%	61.9%	26.8%	6.8%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	JACKSON COUNTY				JASPER COUNTY				JEFFERSON COUNTY			
E D U C A T I O N												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 243	Children in Pre-K: 506	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,916	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 39.0%	Children in Head Start: 31	Children in Pre-K: 27	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 423	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 13.7%	Children in Head Start: 143	Children in Pre-K: 96	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,607	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.9%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 4,654	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,280	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 308		No. of Children under 6: 935	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 276	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 295		No. of Children under 6: 3,252	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 633	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 198	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $25,932,911	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 7,637	Per Pupil Spending: $3,396		Total Revenue: $5,439,752	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,787	Per Pupil Spending: $3,045		Total Revenue: $20,559,892	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 6,302	Per Pupil Spending: $3,262	
H E A L T H												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	673	146	16.8%		190	37	19.5%		585	176	30.1%	
1992	691	157	22.5%	34.8%	523	22	17.9%	-8.2%	522	170	32.6%	8.2%
Low Birth Weight[1]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	673	40	56.2		192	6	*		585	42	71.8	
1992	691	54	44.1	-32.2%	524	11	68.7	*	539	34	63.1	-12.1%
Infant Mortality[1]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	3,405	37	9.5		869	6	*		2,945	36	12.2	
1988-92	3,341	82	11.9	25.1%	711	9	*	*	2,731	18	6.6	-46.1%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 16	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 9.6	Violent Deaths to Children: 8	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 3	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 22	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 20.3	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
S P E C I A L N E E D S												
New Families at Risk[1]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	797	76	9.1%		69	4	*		254	21	8.3%	
1992	729	81	9.9%	8.8%	33	2	*	*	193	37	19.2%	131.0%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)[7]	Total	Child Victim Rate
	76 (1.3)	85 (1.5)	85 (1.5)	246	9.4	6 (*)	7 (*)	3 (*)	14	4.7	13 (1.5)	90 (9.1)	52 (5.3)	155	15.7
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 92	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 68	% Change: -9.7%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 12	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 11	% Change: -8.3%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 64	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 55	% Change: -14.1%	
Youth Arrests[1]	1985 Arrests: 736	1992 Arrests: 773	No. of Juveniles: 9,628	1992 Arrest Rate: 11.5	% Change 1985-92: 13.0%	1985 Arrests: 7	1992 Arrests: 6	No. of Juveniles: 1,572	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 173	1992 Arrests: 70	No. of Juveniles: 5,255	1992 Arrest Rate: 13.3	% Change 1985-92: -59.5%
E C O N O M I C S E C U R I T Y												
Unemployment	1988: 2,284	Percent: 8.5%	1993: 2,106	Percent: 7.2%	Change: 15.3%	1988: 402	Percent: 7.4%	1993: 404	Percent: 8.2%	Change: 10.8%	1988: 2,268	Percent: 12.9%	1993: 1,862	Percent: 10.5%	Change: -18.6%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 2,149	Total AFDC 1993: 2,283	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.6%	% 1-9: 61.9%	% 10-18: 27.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 16.6%	Total AFDC 1992: 164	Total AFDC 1993: 173	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 5.8%	% 1-9: 62.4%	% 10-18: 30.4%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.5%	Total AFDC 1992: 1,622	Total AFDC 1993: 1,560	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.2%	% 1-9: 63.3%	% 10-18: 24.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 14.9%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	JERSEY COUNTY				JO DAVIESS COUNTY				JOHNSON COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 17	Children in Pre-K: 124	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,134	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.6%	Children in Head Start: 33	Children in Pre-K: 135	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 922	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 18.1%	Children in Head Start: 21	Children in Pre-K: 87	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 356	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 30.3%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,135	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 340	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 195	No. of Children under 6: 1,384	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 316	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 117	No. of Children under 6: 653	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 77	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 118			
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $6,XX,XXX	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,904	Per Pupil Spending: $3,015	Total Revenue: $11,719,865	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,503	Per Pupil Spending: $3,346	Total Revenue: $5,558,882	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,576	Per Pupil Spending: $3,527			
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:
1982	173	79	24.4%		575	63	19.4%		118	26	22.0%	
1992	80	31	17.5%	-28.3%	234	39	16.7%	-14.0%	124	17	13.7%	-37.8%
Low Birth Weight[1]	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:
1982	173	15	86.6		575	15	58.3		118	5	*	
1992	80	11	92.8	10.9%	234	19	81.2	39.3%	124	8	*	*
Infant Mortality[1]	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:
1983-87	1,461	10	6.8		5,827	74	12.4		544	5	*	
1988-92	1,126	8	*		5,102	41	*	*	569	3	*	*
Deaths to Children	Total Deaths to Children 1-19:	Child Deaths:	Child Deaths to Children:	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths:	Total Deaths to Children 1-19:	Child Deaths:	Violent Deaths to Children:	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths:	Total Deaths to Children 1-19:	Child Deaths:	Violent Deaths to Children:	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths:
1989-92	31	10	83	40.9%	18	22.4	9	*	3	*	3	*
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[1]	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:
1982	134	11	7.9%		530	5	*		42	3	*	
1992	80	7	*	*	95	8	*	*	57	6	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1]	Sexual Abuse Cases:	Other Abuse Cases:	Neglect Cases:	Total:	Child Victim Rate:	Sexual Abuse (Rate):	Other Abuse (Rate):	Neglect (Rate):	Total:	Child Victim Rate:	Sexual Abuse (Rate):	Other Abuse (Rate):	Neglect (Rate):	Total:	Child Victim Rate:
	24 (2.1)	24 (2.1)	34 (3.0)	82	14.1	5.4 (1)	26 (4.5)	29 (5.0)	80	10.5	10 (4.4)	13 (5.8)	10 (4.4)	33	14.7
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 51	Children in Foster Care 1993: 51	% Change: *	Children in Foster Care 1986: 52	Children in Foster Care 1993: 52	% Change: 0.0%	Children in Foster Care 1986: 5	Children in Foster Care 1993: 4	% Change: *			
Youth Arrests[1]	1985 Arrests: 59	1992 Arrests: 47	No. of Juveniles: 1,094	1992 Arrest Rate: 52.9	% Change 1985-92: -20.3%	1985 Arrests: 14	1992 Arrests: 13	No. of Juveniles: 3,135	1992 Arrest Rate: 4.2	% Change 1985-92: -7.1%	1985 Arrests: 1	1992 Arrests: 0	No. of Juveniles: 1,368	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 761	Percent: 7.1%	1993: 664	Percent: 8.7%	Change: 14.5%	1988: 636	Percent: 6.3%	1993: 712	Percent: 5.6%	Change: -11.1%	1988: 614	Percent: 14.8%	1993: 564	Percent: 13.0%	Change: -9.7%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC Cases: 1992: 780	Total AFDC Cases: 1993: 780	1993 AFDC Children by age: % under 1: 6.1%	% 1-5: 43.7%	% 10-18: 44.7%	% of all children on AFDC: 6.3%	Total AFDC: 1992: 148	Total AFDC: 1993: 140	1993 AFDC Children by age: % under 1: 4.1%	% 1-5: 50.9%	% 10-18: 36.3%	% of all children on AFDC: 7.4%	Total AFDC: 1992: 245	Total AFDC: 1993: 248	1993 AFDC Children by age: % under 1: 6.5%	% 1-5: 57.3%	% 10-18: 31.0%	% of all children on AFDC: 10.3%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	KANE COUNTY				KANKAKEE COUNTY				KENDALL COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 679	Children in Pre-K: 679	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 17,642	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 7.7%	Children in Head Start: 145	Children in Pre-K: 367	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 4,953	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.4%	Children in Head Start: 31	Children in Pre-K: 66	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 2,127	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.6%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 31,388	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 4,752	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 151		No. of Children under 6: 8,667	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,976	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 227		No. of Children under 6: 3,683	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 601	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 163	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $250,671,534	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 69,729	Per Pupil Spending: $3,667		Total Revenue: $56,636,256	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 16,458	Per Pupil Spending: $3,441		Total Revenue: $25,223,725	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 7,367	Per Pupil Spending: $3,424	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	5,670	1,210	21.9%		1,637	420	25.7%		575	93	16.2%	
1992	5,272	1,662	31.3%	30.9%	1,625	562	34.6%	34.8%	662	110	18.3%	13.0%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	5,740	291	50.7		1,669	111	66.5		587	27	46.0	
1992	5,259	333	64.1	14.3%	1,679	111	66.1	2.5%	603	22	36.5	20.7%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	26,866	401	11.3		7,731	112	14.5		2,684	22	8.2	
1988-92	29,529	279	9.4	17.7%	8,291	105	12.7	12.6%	2,952	12	4.1	50.4%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 768	Child Deaths to 10,000 Children 1-19: 15.1*	Violent Deaths to Children: 96	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 59.4%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 67	Child Deaths to 10,000 Children 1-19: 22.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 52	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 77.6%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 18	Child Deaths to 10,000 Children 1-19: 13.6	Violent Deaths to Children: 9	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: -
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	1,507	226	15.1%		631	98	15.5%		223	16	7.2%	
1992	1,431	224	15.6%	12.8%	647	110	17.0%	9.5%	218	14	6.4%	10.5%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 155 (1.5)	Other Abuse (Rate): 346 (3.3)	Neglect (Rate): 275 (2.6)	Total: 631	Child Victim Rate: 3.6	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 52 (1.9)	Other Abuse (Rate): 167 (6.1)	Neglect (Rate): 161 (5.8)	Total: 380	Child Victim Rate: 14	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 18 (1.5)	Other Abuse (Rate): 37 (3.1)	Neglect (Rate): 17 (1.4)	Total: 72	Child Victim Rate: 6.1
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 83	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 361	% Change: 334.9%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 97	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 201	% Change: 118.5%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 12	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 6	% Change: -	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests: 3,4	1992 Arrests: 1,199	No. of Juveniles: 44,082	1992 Arrest Rate: 27.6	% Change 1985-92: 25.4%	1985 Arrests: 411	1992 Arrests: 246	No. of Juveniles: 15,062	1992 Arrest Rate: 16.5	% Change 1985-92: 39.7%	1985 Arrests: 17	1992 Arrests: 14	No. of Juveniles: 6,496	1992 Arrest Rate: 2.2	% Change 1985-92: 17.6%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 3,643	Percent: 5.5%	1993: 12,103	Percent: 6.8%	Change: 23.6%	1988: 4,246	Percent: 9.5%	1993: 4,290	Percent: 8.5%	Change: 10.5%	1988: 867	Percent: 4.5%	1993: 1,171	Percent: 5.1%	Change: 13.3%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 2,992	Total AFDC 1993: 6,918	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.2%	% 1-9: 66.0%	% 10-18: 23.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 8.5%	Total AFDC 1992: 4,875	Total AFDC 1993: 4,932	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.9%	% 1-9: 61.7%	% 10-18: 29.4%	% of all children on AFDC: 17.3%	Total AFDC 1992: 319	Total AFDC 1993: 312	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.3%	% 1-9: 72.8%	% 10-18: 17.6%	% of all children on AFDC: 2.5%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	KNOX COUNTY				LAKE COUNTY				LASALLE COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
	166	285	2,307	17.8%	627	645	30,101	4.2%	255	201	4,544	10.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
	4,153	1,029	248		52,507	9,896	188		8,780	1,337	152	
Education Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
	$26,738,973	6,234	$3,255		$61,207,012	15,671	$3,906		$436,114,423	86,312	$5,053	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	791	161	20.4%		7,446	1,414	19.0%		1,608	429	26.4%	
1992	673	144	21.4%	1.0%	9,563	1,651	17.3%	-9.1%	1,331	283	21.3%	-4.2%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	791	44	55.6		7,501	389	51.9		1,620	95	58.6	
1992	673	41	60.9	9.5%	9,731	628	64.5	24.4%	1,334	74	55.5	-5.4%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	3,670	27	7.4		38,556	361	9.4		7,300	74	10.1	
1988-92	3,569	34	9.5	29.5%	46,776	374	8.0	-14.6%	6,956	52	7.5	-26.3%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
	28	14.6	18	64.3%	185	11.2	97	52.4%	50	16.5	35	70.0%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	535	37	11.0%		3,005	221	7.4%		637	47	7.4%	
1992	294	41	11.8%	60.6%	3,433	237	6.2%	-16.5%	509	55	10.8%	46.2%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	16 (2.7)	91 (7.5)	101 (8.3)	208	15.9	746 (11.4)	161 (2.5)	335 (2.6)	1,242	7.3	60 (2.2)	194 (7.1)	133 (4.9)	387	14.1
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change	
	93	98	66.1%		183	656	149.0%		67	105	56.7%	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests Rate	1992 Arrests Rate	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	152 125	7,835	15.9	-17.8%	861	731	14,915	49.0	-15.1%	136	162	77,255	2.1	19.1%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
	1,173	8.3%	2,337	7.3%	-12.0%	11,971	4.3%	16,249	5.7%	32.6%	5,444	10.8%	5,804	10.7%	-0.9%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1990	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	1,518	1,647	7.9%	57.0%	22.9%	11.5%	6,796	7,039	8.9%	63.1%	23.9%	4.7%	2,264	2,329	8.1%	65.1%	23.8%	8.1%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	LAWRENCE COUNTY				LEE COUNTY				LIVINGSTON COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 57	Children in Pre-K: 81	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 581	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 18.2%	Children in Head Start: 57	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,446	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 3.9%	Children in Head Start: 94	Children in Pre-K: 159	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,512	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 16.7%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,156	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 267	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 224	No. of Children under 6: 2,878	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 694	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 241	No. of Children under 6: 3,183	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 453	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 142			
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $6,632,363	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,725	Per Pupil Spending: $3,174	Total Revenue: $16,808,196	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 5,228	Per Pupil Spending: $3,215	Total Revenue: $24,052,754	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 6,730	Per Pupil Spending: $3,573			
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:	Total Births:	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care:	Percent:	Change in %:
1982	353	81	22.9%		535	112	21.1%		598	108	18.1%	
1992	315	81	27.1%	25.3%	520	67	15.4%	-27.1%	490	84	17.1%	-5.1%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Low Birth Weight:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:
1982	353	17	48.2		535	25	46.8		600	35	58.3	
1992	315	15	48.4	0.4%	520	22	50.5	7.8%	492	25	50.8	-12.9%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:	Total Births:	Infant Deaths:	Rate/1,000:	Change in rate:
1983-87	1,558	17	10.9		2,480	21	8.5		2,971	26	8.8	
1988-92	1,552	11	7.1	-34.9%	2,536	20	7.9	-7.1%	2,564	17	6.6	-24.2%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 8	Child Deaths to Children 1-19 per 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: *	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 15	Child Deaths to Children 1-19 per 10,000: 15.3	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 13	Child Deaths to Children 1-19 per 10,000: 12.2	Violent Deaths to Children: 10	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 76.9%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:	All 1st Births:	3 Risk Factors:	Percent:	Change in rate:
1982	190	5	*		258	37	14.2%		223	12	5.4%	
1992	128	*	*		130	16	12.1%	-15.0%	177	16	9.0%	68.0%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse: (Rate): 20 (1.1)	Other Abuse: (Rate): 37 (2.1)	Neglect: (Rate): 95 (5.4)	Total: 152	Child victim Rate:	Sexual Abuse: (Rate): 27 (3.0)	Other Abuse: (Rate): 32 (3.6)	Neglect: (Rate): 34 (3.8)	Total: 113	Child victim Rate: 12.7	Sexual Abuse: (Rate): 29 (2.9)	Other Abuse: (Rate): 63 (6.3)	Neglect: (Rate): 46 (4.6)	Total: 158	Child victim Rate: 16
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 7	Children in Foster Care 1993: 7	% Change:	Children in Foster Care 1986: 40	Children in Foster Care 1993: 25	% Change: -37.5%	Children in Foster Care 1986: 14	Children in Foster Care 1993: 22	% Change: 57.1%			
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests: 8	1992 Arrests: 3	No. of Juveniles: 2,091	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 100	1992 Arrests: 66	No. of Juveniles: 4,797	1992 Arrest Rate: 13.8	% Change 1985-92: 34.0%	1985 Arrests: 19	1992 Arrests: 59	No. of Juveniles: 5,094	1992 Arrest Rate: 50.8	% Change 1985-92: 284.7%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1982: 10.1	Percent: 11.9%	1993: 9	Percent: 9.2%	Change: -22.8%	1986: 7,104	Percent: 8.1%	1993: 7,232	Percent: 7.2%	Change: -11.1%	1986: 1,108	Percent: 6.1%	1993: 1,090	Percent: 5.7%	Change: -6.6%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC Cases 1983: 1,065	Total AFDC Cases 1993: 1,064	1993 AFDC Children by age: Under 1: 214	1-5: 514	6-10: 336	% of all children on AFDC: 9.6%	Total AFDC Cases 1986: 1,049	Total AFDC Cases 1993: 1,043	1993 AFDC Children by age: Under 1: 214	1-5: 514	6-10: 336	% of all children on AFDC: 9.6%	Total AFDC Cases 1986: 1,102	Total AFDC Cases 1993: 1,093	1993 AFDC Children by age: Under 1: 214	1-5: 514	6-10: 336	% of all children on AFDC: 8.8%

88

89

	LOGAN COUNTY				MACON COUNTY				MACOUPIN COUNTY			
E D U C A T I O N												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
	63	26	1,175	7.6%	362	370	4,938	14.8%	139	171	1,924	16.2%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
	2,280	624	245		7,534	2,605	289		2,774	696	174	
Education Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
	$14,196,425	3,775	$3,868		$61,362,922	19,209	$3,194		$28,147,699	9,211	$3,056	
H E A L T H												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	421	92	21.9%		1,736	371	21.4%		708	158	22.3%	
1992	368	54	14.7%	-32.9%	1,771	490	28.5%	33.2%	567	120	21.5%	-3.5%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	421	37	87.9		1,811	131	72.3		729	37	50.8	
1992	394	33	83.8	-4.6%	1,725	124	71.9	-0.6%	568	40	71.1	24.4%
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	2,018	19	9.4		8,190	101	12.4		3,232	38	11.8	
1988-92	1,934	11	5.7	-39.4%	8,762	97	11.1	-10.5%	2,960	13	4.4	-62.9%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-14	Child Deaths to Accident	Accident Deaths as % of Child Deaths	Accident Deaths per 100,000 Children 1-14	Total Deaths to Children 1-14	Child Deaths to Accident	Accident Deaths as % of Child Deaths	Accident Deaths per 100,000 Children 1-14	Total Deaths to Children 1-14	Child Deaths to Accident	Accident Deaths as % of Child Deaths	Accident Deaths per 100,000 Children 1-14
	51	10.8	7	46	92	—	—	—	22	16.1	15	68.2%
S P E C I A L N E E D S												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	372	37	10.1%		1,614	181	11.5%		655	24	7.6%	
1992	327	35	13.1%	30.4%	1,562	326	15.2%	66.3%	592	33	15.3%	114.9%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse Rate	Other Abuse Rate	Neglect Rate	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse Rate	Other Abuse Rate	Neglect Rate	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse Rate	Other Abuse Rate	Neglect Rate	Total	Child Victim Rate
	4 (1.2)	11 (3.4)	273.7	288	19.3	46 (2.5)	169.4	139 (8.6)	383	11.9	21 (2.5)	190 (8.6)	190 (8.2)	237	19.1
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change	
	57	96	68.4%		129	409	217.1%		34	81	138.2%	
Youth Arrests[7]	Male Arrests	Female Arrests	No. of Juveniles Arrested	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	Male Arrests	Female Arrests	No. of Juveniles Arrested	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	Male Arrests	Female Arrests	No. of Juveniles Arrested	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	17	6	2,564	*	*	648	750	17,280	41.1	17.2%	27	15	3,961	2.2	44.4%
E C O N O M I C S E C U R I T Y															
Unemployment	1982	Percent	1992	Percent	Change	1982	Percent	1992	Percent	Change	1982	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,547	7.9%	664	4.6%	-42.7%	5,239	8.7%	5,766	9.6%	10.1%	1,939	9.6%	2,117	9.0%	-6.3%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC Cases	Total AFDC Children	1992 AFDC Children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 10-18	Total AFDC Cases	Total AFDC Children	1992 AFDC Children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC Cases	Total AFDC Children	1992 AFDC Children by age % under 1	% 1-5	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	461	977	11.2%	52.7%	36.2%	1,870	3,918	4.9%	62.9%	26.6%	16.9%	1,235	1,240	6.0%	64.3%	25.4%	9.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	MADISON COUNTY				MARION COUNTY				MARSHALL COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 670	Children in Pre-K: 710	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 11,551	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 12.0%	Children in Head Start: 155	Children in Pre-K: 30	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,775	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 10.8%	Children in Head Start: 27	Children in Pre-K: 15	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 522	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 8.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 21,575	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 4,964	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 231		No. of Children under 6: 1,581	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,116	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 352		No. of Children under 6: 926	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 168	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 175	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $120,903,807	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 38,291	Per Pupil Spending: $3,393		Total Revenue: $25,142,341	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 7,704	Per Pupil Spending: $3,264		Total Revenue: $5,757,314	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,693	Per Pupil Spending: $3,401	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	3,544	764	21.6%		696	142	20.3%		200	42	21.0%	
1992	3,387	721	21.3%	-1.0%	645	135	20.9%	3.0%	135	23	17.0%	-19.0%
Low Birth Weight[2]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	3,544	234	66.0		702	50	71.1		201	15	89.6	
1992	3,387	191	56.3	-13.3%	651	37	56.8	-29.3%	136	3	*	*
Infant Mortality[3]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	17,478	171	9.7		5,230	61	11.7		797	8	*	*
1988-92	19,351	164	8.5	-13.5%	5,090	22	7.1	-46.3%	729	5	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 113	Child Deaths to 10,000: 10.6	Violent Deaths to Children: 78	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 66.1%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 33	Child Deaths to 10,000: 10.7	Violent Deaths to Children: 8	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 10	Child Deaths to 10,000: 28.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 6	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	1,568	153	9.8%		280	28	10.0%		92	5	*	*
1992	1,534	180	11.7%	17.5%	236	33	14.0%	40.4%	52	2	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[5]	Sexual Abuse Rate: 7.4%	Other Abuse Rate: 4.0%	Neglect Rate: 87.4%	Total Rate: 98.8%	Child Victim Rate: 13.4	Sexual Abuse Rate: 6.1%	Other Abuse Rate: 4.0%	Neglect Rate: 84.7%	Total Rate: 94.8%	Child Victim Rate: 20.1	Sexual Abuse Rate: 7.1%	Other Abuse Rate: 12.4%	Neglect Rate: 93.7%	Total Rate: 113.2%	Child Victim Rate: 28.7
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 139	Children in Foster Care 1993: 380	% Change: 173.5%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 60	Children in Foster Care 1993: 92	% Change: 53.3%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 5	Children in Foster Care 1993: 9	% Change: 80.0%	
Youth Arrests[7]	1988 Youth: 19,4	1990 Youth: 464	No. of Juveniles: 31,954	1990 Arrest Rate: 72.6	% Change 1988-90: 29.5%	1988 Arrests: 85	1990 Arrests: 126	No. of Juveniles: 5,965	1990 Arrest Rate: 21.1	% Change 1988-90: 48.2%	1988 Arrests: 2	1990 Arrests: 2	No. of Juveniles: 1,932	1990 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1988-90: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 3,089	Percent: 7.5%	1993: 3,160	Percent: 7.7%	Change: 2.3%	1988: 2,288	Percent: 11.7%	1993: 2,371	Percent: 11.0%	Change: -6.0%	1988: 368	Percent: 6.4%	1993: 362	Percent: 6.3%	Change: -1.6%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1990: 3,491	Total AFDC 1993: 3,420	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.9%	% 1-5: 64.2%	% 10-18: 28.0%	% of all children on AFDC: 13.8%	Total AFDC 1990: 1,797	Total AFDC 1993: 1,734	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.8%	% 1-5: 62.1%	% 10-18: 29.0%	% of all children on AFDC: 14.9%	Total AFDC 1990: 162	Total AFDC 1993: 141	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.8%	% 1-5: 51.8%	% 10-18: 30.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.7%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	MASON COUNTY				MASSAC COUNTY				MCDONOUGH COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Head Start: 61	Children in Pre-K: 141	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 674	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 29.8%	Children in Head Start: 41	Children in Pre-K: 133	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 549	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 31.7%	Children in Head Start: 76	Children in Pre-K: 120	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 999	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 19.6%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 5,321	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 765	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 254	No. of Children under 6: 1,038	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 203	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 196	No. of Children under 6: 2,067	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 668	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 289			
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $11,140,633	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,846	Per Pupil Spending: $6,148	Total Revenue: $6,432,807	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,306	Per Pupil Spending: $3,559	Total Revenue: $13,710,786	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 4,153	Per Pupil Spending: $3,306			
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care*												
1982	Total Births: 353	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 82	Percent: 24.7%	Change in %:	Total Births: 350	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 37	Percent: 10.5%	Change in %:	Total Births: 476	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care: 87	Percent: 20.0%	Change in %:
1992	340	79	19.3%	-5.4%	343	38	10.3%	-1.1%	346	68	20.7%	+1.5%
Low Birth Weight*	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	353	31	87.8		350	16	73.2		476	32	67.2	
1992	340	33	97.1	+10.6%	343	6	*	*	346	28	80.9	+20.5%
Infant Mortality*	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,940	33	17.0		641	3	*		1,910	28	14.5	
1988-92	1,740	31	*	*	802	8	*	*	1,722	19	11.0	-23.7%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 7	Child Deaths: 5	Violent Deaths to Children: 4	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 16	Child Deaths: 10	Violent Deaths to Children: 5	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 30	Child Deaths: 19	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk*	All 1st Births: 353	3 Risk Factors: 51	Percent: 14.4%	Change in rate:	All 1st Births: 350	3 Risk Factors: 41	Percent: 11.7%	Change in rate:	All 1st Births: 476	3 Risk Factors: 70	Percent: 14.7%	Change in rate:
1982									205	10	4.9%	
1992	340	52	15.3%	+6.2%	343	41	12.0%	+2.3%	352	50	14.2%	+189.8%
Abuse and Neglect—1993*	Sexual Abuse Rate: 1.1	Other Abuse Rate: 11.0	Neglect Rate: 12.4	Fatal: 0	Child Victim Rate: 24.5	Sexual Abuse Rate: 1.2	Other Abuse Rate: 12.6	Neglect Rate: 16.3	Fatal: 0	Child Victim Rate: 29.7	Sexual Abuse Rate: 17.0	Other Abuse Rate: 37.8	Neglect Rate: 39.6	Fatal: 0	Child Victim Rate: 94.2
Foster Care 1986-1993*	Children in Foster Care 1986: 28	Children in Foster Care 1992: 24	% Change: -14.3%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 14	Children in Foster Care 1992: 14	% Change: 0.0%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 47	Children in Foster Care 1992: 55	% Change: +17.0%	
Youth Arrests*	1985 Arrests: 5	1992 Arrests: 5	No. of Juveniles: 2,001	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 9	1992 Arrests: 18	No. of Juveniles: 2,001	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 44	1992 Arrests: 15	No. of Juveniles: 3,364	1992 Arrest Rate: 2.4	% Change 1985-92: -65.9%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 164	Percent: 3.9%	1993: 261	Percent: 11.4%	Change: +59.1%	1988: 179	Percent: 12.2%	1993: 178	Percent: 8.6%	Change: -29.5%	1988: 1,015	Percent: 8.4%	1993: 852	Percent: 8.4%	Change: -31.3%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC Children: 1,196	Total AFDC Children Under 5: 1,196	1993 AFDC Children by age % Under 5: 5.1%	% 5-9: 5.1%	% of all Children on AFDC: 11.2%	Total AFDC Children: 1,060	Total AFDC Children Under 5: 1,060	1993 AFDC Children by age % Under 5: 5.1%	% 5-9: 5.1%	% of all Children on AFDC: 11.2%	Total AFDC Children: 1,196	Total AFDC Children Under 5: 1,196	1993 AFDC Children by age % Under 5: 5.1%	% 5-9: 5.1%	% of all Children on AFDC: 11.2%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	MCHENRY COUNTY				MCLEAN COUNTY				MENARD COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 150	Children in Pre-K: 257	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 11,393	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 3.6%	Children in Head Start: 174	Children in Pre-K: 141	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 5,615	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 5.6%	Children in Head Start: 22	Children in Pre-K: 63	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 447	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 19.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 18,973	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 3,724	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 196		No. of Children under 6: 10,377	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 3,917	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 377		No. of Children under 6: 948	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 295	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 311	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $115,727,313	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 29,481	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,925		Total Revenue: $66,752,839	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 18,621	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,585		Total Revenue: $7,456,020	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,386	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,125	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	2,388	377	15.8%		1,758	246	14.0%		167	31	18.6%	
1992	3,368	438	13.0%	-17.6%	1,799	205	11.4%	-18.6%	171	14	8.2%	-55.9%
Low Birth Weight[4]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	2,405	117	48.6		1,772	120	67.7		180	13	72.2	
1992	3,385	183	54.1	11.1%	1,801	99	55.0	-18.8%	171	9	*	*
Infant Mortality[5]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	12,525	106	8.5		8,496	74	8.7		815	13	16.0	
1988-92	15,898	119	7.5	-11.6%	8,966	67	7.5	-14.2%	747	9	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 78	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 12.9	Violent Deaths to Children: 52	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 66.7%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 40	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 10.3	Violent Deaths to Children: 21	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 52.5%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 5	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 1	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[6]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	964	49	5.1%		743	42	5.7%		64	1	*	
1992	1,321	57	4.3%	-15.1%	745	59	7.9%	40.1%	71	8	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[7,8]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	67 (1.3)	185 (3.5)	91 (1.7)	343	6.4	80 (2.7)	233 (7.8)	160 (5.3)	473	15.8	3 (*)	9 (*)	10 (3.3)	22	7.2
Foster Care 1986-1993[9]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 33	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 84	% Change: 154.6%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 137	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 296	% Change: 116.1%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 8	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 7	% Change: *	
Youth Arrests[10]	1985 Arrests: 427	1992 Arrests: 544	No. of Juveniles: 27,274	1992 Arrest Rate: 20.0	% Change 1985-92: 27.4%	1985 Arrests: 292	1992 Arrests: 166	No. of Juveniles: 20,983	1992 Arrest Rate: 7.9	% Change 1985-92: -43.2%	1985 Arrests: 10	1992 Arrests: 8	No. of Juveniles: 1,654	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 4,206	Percent: 4.7%	1993: 6,785	Percent: 6.1%	Change: 29.8%	1988: 3,503	Percent: 5.1%	1993: 3,703	Percent: 4.9%	Change: -3.9%	1988: 397	Percent: 6.4%	1993: 345	Percent: 5.9%	Change: -7.8%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	1,054	1,147	7.2%	67.0%	21.2%	2.1%	1,664	1,855	9.3%	63.8%	23.3%	5.6%	196	242	7.4%	67.8%	22.6%	7.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	MERCER COUNTY				MONROE COUNTY				MONTGOMERY COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 41	Children in Pre-K: 29	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 686	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 10.2%	Children in Head Start: 14	Children in Pre-K: 33	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,140	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.1%	Children in Head Start: 94	Children in Pre-K: 381	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 1,181	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 40.2%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,350	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 208	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 154		No. of Children under 6: 1,970	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 662	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 336		No. of Children under 6: 2,479	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 645	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 260	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $5,450,450	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,728	Per Pupil Spending: $3,154		Total Revenue: $10,629,923	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,463	Per Pupil Spending: $3,069		Total Revenue: $16,237,468	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 5,070	Per Pupil Spending: $3,203	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	285	61	21.4%		291	31	10.7%		486	84	17.3%	
1992	193	35	19.1%	-10.6%	283	14	4.9%	-53.6%	372	51	13.7%	-20.7%
Low Birth Weight[1]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	258	11	38.2		292	9	*		500	33	66.0	
1992	187	8	*	*	285	19	66.7	*	372	21	56.5	-14.5%
Infant Mortality[1]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,131	8	*		1,434	6	*		2,126	24	11.3	
1988-92	994	5	*	*	1,534	9	*	*	1,937	10	5.2	-54.3%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 7	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 4	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 6	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 19	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 22.4	Violent Deaths to Children: 14	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 73.7%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[3]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	124	6	*		102	2	*		206	18	8.7%	
1992	60	7	*	*	108	3	*	*	167	23	13.8%	57.6%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,4]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	11 (2.4)	21 (4.6)	10 (2.2)	42	9.2	2 (*)	26 (4.3)	4 (*)	32	5.3	33 (4.2)	33 (4.2)	22 (2.8)	88	11.3
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 7	Children in Foster Care 1993: 9	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 3	Children in Foster Care 1993: 14	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 16	Children in Foster Care 1993: 20	% Change: 25.0%	
Youth Arrests[1,5]	1985 Arrests: 1	1992 Arrests: 4	No. of Juveniles: 2,569	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 3	1992 Arrests: 27	No. of Juveniles: 3,081	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 4	1992 Arrests: 4	No. of Juveniles: 4,059	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 820	Percent: 9.8%	1993: 774	Percent: 8.6%	Change: -12.2%	1988: 717	Percent: 6.6%	1993: 699	Percent: 5.8%	Change: -12.1%	1988: 1,438	Percent: 10.3%	1993: 1,498	Percent: 10.7%	Change: 3.9%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 324	Total AFDC 1993: 317	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.9%	% 1-9: 61.5%	% 10-18: 27.6%	% of all children on AFDC: 6.5%	Total AFDC 1992: 182	Total AFDC 1993: 147	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.1%	% 1-9: 66.7%	% 10-18: 20.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 2.4%	Total AFDC 1992: 811	Total AFDC 1993: 814	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.8%	% 1-9: 63.1%	% 10-18: 26.8%	% of all children on AFDC: 10.0%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

MORGAN COUNTY

EDUCATION

	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	65	44	1,429	7.6%

	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000
Child Care 1993	2,797	1,537	550

	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending
Education Spending	$17,574,600	5,327	$3,299

HEALTH

	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]				
1982	569	140	24.6%	
1992	419	58	13.8%	-43.7%

	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[4]				
1982	584	29	49.7	
1992	421	15	35.6	-28.2%

	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[5]				
1983-87	2,426	20	8.2	
1988-92	2,269	14	6.2	-25.2%

	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	19	18.7	16	84.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[6]				
1982	211	26	12.3%	
1992	164	25	15.2%	23.7%

	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[7,8]	18 (2.0)	69 (7.8)	56 (6.4)	143	16.2

	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change
Foster Care 1986-1993[9]	18	44	144.4%

	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[10]	64	113	5,242	21.6	76.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	1,092	6.6%	1,147	6.1%	-7.6%

	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	763	832	10.2%	60.6%	25.3%	8.7%

MOULTRIE COUNTY

EDUCATION

	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	31	NA	398	7.8%

	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000
Child Care 1993	1,149	328	285

	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending
Education Spending	$6,312,071	1,921	$3,285

HEALTH

	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]				
1982	209	55	26.3%	
1992	175	46	26.3%	-0.1%

	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[4]				
1982	209	10	47.8	
1992	177	4	*	*

	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[5]				
1983-87	1,011	11	10.9	
1988-92	737	8	*	*

	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	5	*	2	*

SPECIAL NEEDS

	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[6]				
1982	84	4	*	
1992	63	4	*	*

	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[7,8]	7 (*)	8 (*)	19 (5.2)	34	9.4

	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change
Foster Care 1986-1993[9]	1	3	*

	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[10]	13	1	1,932	*	*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	481	7.4%	551	7.3%	-1.4%

	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	122	152	9.9%	65.1%	21.1%	4.0%

OGLE COUNTY

EDUCATION

	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	72	34	2,163	4.9%

	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000
Child Care 1993	4,061	926	228

	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending
Education Spending	$39,057,482	8,826	$4,425

HEALTH

	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]				
1982	671	163	24.3%	
1992	611	128	20.9%	-13.8%

	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[4]				
1982	675	38	56.3	
1992	613	33	53.8	-4.4%

	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[5]				
1983-87	3,224	29	9.0	
1988-92	3,320	20	6.0	-33.0%

	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	24	17.1	18	75.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[6]				
1982	266	18	6.8%	
1992	209	17	8.1%	20.2%

	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[7,8]	29 (2.3)	108 (8.6)	55 (4.4)	192	15.2

	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change
Foster Care 1986-1993[9]	19	45	136.8%

	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[10]	39	33	6,814	4.8	-15.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	1,611	7.1%	1,993	7.9%	11.3%

	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	642	612	8.0%	65.0%	21.9%	4.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	PEORIA COUNTY				PERRY COUNTY				PIATT COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 665	Children in Pre-K: 484	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 8,099	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.2%	Children in Head Start: 77	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 893	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 8.6%	Children in Head Start: 22	Children in Pre-K: 9	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 626	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 5.0%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 15,581	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 4,862	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 312		No. of Children under 6: 1,724	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 308	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 179		No. of Children under 6: 1,188	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 558	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 470	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $94,897,178	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 26,764	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,546		Total Revenue: $9,494,601	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,038	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,126		Total Revenue: $11,208,032	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,118	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,595	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	3,250	606	18.6%		303	60	19.8%		223	60	26.9%	
1992	2,801	540	19.3%	3.4%	252	65	25.8%	30.3%	183	28	15.3%	-43.1%
Low Birth Weight[4]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	3,289	237	72.1		304	13	42.8		226	17	75.2	
1992	2,808	223	79.4	10.2%	253	18	71.1	66.4%	189	7	*	*
Infant Mortality[4]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	13,943	177	12.7		1,446	17	11.8		1,015	8	*	
1988-92	13,865	146	10.5	-17.1%	1,425	14	9.8	-16.4%	952	4	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 78	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 14.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 49	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 62.8%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 8	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 6	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 8	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	1,391	185	13.3%		132	14	10.6%		99	4	*	
1992	1,108	197	17.8%	33.7%	98	11	*	*	86	4	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	79 (1.7)	354 (7.5)	251 (5.3)	684	14.4	9 (*)	8 (*)	14 (2.5)	31	5.5	5 (*)	18 (4.5)	5 (*)	28	7
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care: 1986: 480	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 809	% Change: 68.5%		Children in Foster Care: 1986: 7	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 5	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care: 1986: 5	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 20	% Change: *	
Youth Arrests[1,6]	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	886	2,122	27,306	77.7		22	9	3,167	*	*	26	0	2,217	*	*
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
	5,873	6.9%	6,697	7.5%	8.7%	1,361	16.9%	1,351	16.3%	-3.6%	558	7.2%	674	8.0%	11.1%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	8,822	8,665	8.4%	62.2%	27.3%	17.2%	628	706	8.1%	65.3%	24.8%	11.9%	173	181	9.9%	62.4%	20.8%	4.3%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	PIKE COUNTY				POPE COUNTY				PULASKI COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 63	Children in Pre-K: *	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 687	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 9.2%	Children in Head Start: 19	Children in Pre-K: 16	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 105	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 33.3%	Children in Head Start: 53	Children in Pre-K: 119	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 342	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 50.3%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,384	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 380	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 275		No. of Children under 6: 268	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 6	Child Care Availability per 1,000: *		No. of Children under 6: 676	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 204	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 302	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $9,704,445	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,909	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,336		Total Revenue: $2,318,047	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 660	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,513		Total Revenue: $5,904,231	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,549	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,811	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,*]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	244	44	18.0%		53	6	*		152	35	23.0%	
1992	221	57	25.8%	43.0%	35	6	*	*	112	34	30.4%	31.8%
Low Birth Weight[3]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	248	17	68.5		53	4	*		154	20	129.9	
1992	222	13	58.6	-14.6%	35	1	*	*	114	24	210.5	62.1%
Infant Mortality[4]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,166	19	16.3		257	2	*		675	18	26.7	
1988-92	1,071	18	16.8	3.1%	174	0	*	*	590	6	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 8	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 6	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 1	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 1	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 5	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[5]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	91	5	*		22	2	*		69	22	31.9%	
1992	83	8	*	*	16	0	*	*	39	5	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,*]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 10 (2.3)	Other Abuse (Rate): 52 (12.0)	Neglect (Rate): 18 (4.1)	Total: 80	Child Victim Rate: 18.4	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 4 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 1 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 9 (*)	Total: 14	Child Victim Rate: 13.8	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 6 (*)	Other Abuse (Rate): 8 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 2 (*)	Total: 16	Child Victim Rate: 7.4
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 18	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 44	% Change: 144.4%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 6	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 2	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 13	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 18	% Change: 38.5%	
Youth Arrests[6]	1985 Arrests: 3	1992 Arrests: 1	No. of Juveniles: 2,384	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 2	No. of Juveniles: 729	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 6	No. of Juveniles: 1,137	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 688	Percent: 9.1%	1993: 743	Percent: 8.5%	Change: -6.6%	1988: 214	Percent: 13.8%	1993: 221	Percent: 13.6%	Change: -1.4%	1988: 492	Percent: 19.0%	1993: 414	Percent: 14.4%	Change: -24.2%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 475	Total AFDC 1993: 425	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.9%	% 1-9: 58.1%	% 10-18: 32.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 9.2%	Total AFDC 1992: 120	Total AFDC 1993: 137	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 5.8%	% 1-9: 60.5%	% 10-18: 28.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 12.3%	Total AFDC 1992: 594	Total AFDC 1993: 617	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 4.9%	% 1-9: 56.7%	% 10-18: 31.9%	% of all children on AFDC: 26.9%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	PUTNAM COUNTY				RANDOLPH COUNTY				RICHLAND COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	12	40	232	22.4%	73	132	826	24.8%	59	49	688	15.7%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	483	125	259		2,583	443	172		1,404	442	315	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$2,738,801	940	$2,912		$15,914,860	4,937	$3,224		$8,240,154	2,710	$3,041	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	86	9	*		497	104	20.9%		276	60	21.7%	
1992	63	4	*	*	361	60	16.6%	-20.6%	184	41	22.3%	2.5%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[4]												
1982	87	5	*		500	21	42.0		303	24	79.2	
1992	63	2	*	*	364	27	74.2	76.6%	190	15	78.9	-0.3%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[5]												
1983-87	404	3	*		2,266	20	8.8		1,275	11	8.6	
1988-92	335	3	*	*	1,561	16	10.2	16.1%	1,076	8	*	*
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	2	*	1	*	13	14.1	12	92.3%	9	*	5	*
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[6]												
1982	33	1	*		192	13	6.8%		133	5	*	
1992	21	1	*	*	136	18	13.2%	95.5%	68	8	*	*
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,3]	1 (*)	3 (*)	0 (*)	4	*	13 (1.5)	35 (4.2)	23 (2.7)	71	8.4	23 (5.3)	23 (5.3)	26 (6.0)	72	16.7
	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change	
Foster Care 1986-1993[7]	0	1	*		18	36	100.0%		11	10	-9.1%	
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[8]	0	4	802	*	*	2	16	4,706	*	*	46	18	2,265	8.0	-60.9%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	293	10.6%	255	8.4%	-20.8%	1,301	9.1%	1,669	10.9%	19.8%	790	11.0%	573	6.2%	-43.6%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age			% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age			% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age			% of all children on AFDC
			% under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18				% under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18				% under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	
Children on AFDC	53	57	12.3%	61.4%	18.3%	3.6%	784	722	7.9%	63.7%	23.0%	8.2%	478	396	7.1%	68.2%	21.8%	8.8%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EDUCATION

	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY				SAINT CLAIR COUNTY				SALINE COUNTY			
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	539	303	6,021	14.0%	1,193	653	12,659	14.6%	109	145	961	26.4%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	12,353	3,163	256		25,163	5,394	214		1,924	200	104	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$82,070,538	23,699	$3,463		$13,589,527	4,175	$3,255		$61,110,772	17,699	$3,453	

HEALTH

	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY				SAINT CLAIR COUNTY				SALINE COUNTY			
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	2,655	685	25.8%		4,779	1,024	21.4%		369	76	20.6%	
1992	2,010	489	24.3%	-5.7%	4,379	1,091	24.9%	16.3%	340	98	28.8%	39.9%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[3]												
1982	2,691	147	54.6		4,793	433	90.3		371	20	53.9	
1992	2,013	129	64.1	17.3%	4,392	411	93.6	3.6%	340	26	76.5	41.9%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[3]												
1983-87	11,431	96	8.4		23,413	320	13.7		1,715	22	12.8	
1988-92	10,555	131	12.4	47.8%	22,868	301	13.2	-3.8%	1,626	10	6.2	-51.6%
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	64	15.1	34	53.1%	201	1124.2	10	5.0%	13	18.4	8	*

SPECIAL NEEDS

	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY				SAINT CLAIR COUNTY				SALINE COUNTY			
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[2]												
1982	1,079	108	10.0%		1,944	342	17.6%		172	16	9.3%	
1992	852	142	16.7%	66.5%	1,659	322	19.4%	10.3%	126	10	7.9%	-14.7%
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,4]	102 (2.7)	250 (6.6)	246 (6.5)	598	15.8	104 (1.4)	409 (5.5)	629 (8.4)	1,142	15.3	13 (2.0)	35 (5.4)	33 (5.1)	81	12.5
	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change		
Foster Care 1986-1993[5]	164	327	99.4%			500	882	76.4%			21	28	33.3%		
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[1,6]	419	184	21,082	8.7	-56.1%	389	350	39,697	8.8	-10.0%	24	7	3,687	*	*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY						SAINT CLAIR COUNTY						SALINE COUNTY					
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change		1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change		1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	
Unemployment	6,062	8.1%	5,503	7.5%	-7.4%		10,305	8.9%	9,389	8.2%	-7.9%		1,669	14.2%	1,744	15.7%	10.6%	
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	5,525	5,536	8.9%	65.4%	23.8%	13.9%	19,125	19,196	8.1%	61.0%	29.1%	24.4%	1,153	1,271	7.5%	59.9%	29.4%	18.7%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	SANGAMON COUNTY				SCHUYLER COUNTY				SCOTT COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 418	Children in Pre-K: 775	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 8,115	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 14.7%	Children in Head Start: 25	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 275	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 9.1%	Children in Head Start: 9	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 222	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.1%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 15,450	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 6,904	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 447		No. of Children under 6: 545	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 166	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 305		No. of Children under 6: 461	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 186	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 403	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $14,818,004	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 4,328	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,424		Total Revenue: $86,339,269	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 25,704	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,359		Total Revenue: $3,482,831	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,132	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,078	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,4]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	2,557	529	20.7%		106	61	57.5%		85	21	*	
1992	2,662	338	12.7%	-38.6%	85	13	*	*	66	9	*	*
Low Birth Weight[4]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	2,790	216	77.4		107	6	*		88	6	*	
1992	2,694	176	65.3	-15.6%	87	2	*	*	67	5	*	*
Infant Mortality[4]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	12,929	140	10.8		458	1	*		394	1	*	
1988-92	13,639	133	9.8	-9.9%	435	4	*	*	328	4	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 75	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 15.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 57	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 76.0%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 4	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 4	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 2	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 1	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	1,244	124	10.0%		44	5	*		35	3	*	
1992	1,105	158	14.3%	43.4%	42	1	*	*	28	4	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,4]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	84 (1.6)	316 (6.9)	301 (6.6)	701	15.4	1 (*)	3 (*)	1 (*)	5	*	0 (*)	5 (*)	1 (*)	6	*
Foster Care 1986-1993[4]	Children in Foster Care 1986: 222	Children in Foster Care 1993: 479	% Change: 115.8%		Children in Foster Care 1986: 4	Children in Foster Care 1993: 7	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care 1986: 6	Children in Foster Care 1993: 2	% Change: *	
Youth Arrests[4]	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	522	674	23,713	28.4	29.1%	4	0	1,083	*	*	0	3	783	*	*
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 5,416	Percent: 5.1%	1993: 5,622	Percent: 5.7%	Change: 11.8%	1988: 304	Percent: 8.9%	1993: 291	Percent: 8.2%	Change: -7.9%	1988: 210	Percent: 8.2%	1993: 231	Percent: 8.2%	Change: 0.0%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	5,271	5,326	9.4%	62.1%	25.6%	11.2%	110	129	3.9%	48.1%	42.5%	6.6%	92	71	8.5%	56.3%	25.3%	4.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	SHELBY COUNTY				STARK COUNTY				STEPHENSON COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 40	Children in Pre-K: NA	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 916	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 4.4%	Children in Head Start: 21	Children in Pre-K: 25	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 233	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 19.7%	Children in Head Start: 115	Children in Pre-K: 70	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 2,092	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 8.8%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,615	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 217	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 120		No. of Children under 6: 499	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 86	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 172		No. of Children under 6: 4,131	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,681	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 407	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $3,171,677	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 993	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,196		Total Revenue: $4,617,706	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 1,257	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,673		Total Revenue: $24,844,037	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 7,221	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,440	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[2,3]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	312	77	24.7%		98	24	*		719	146	20.3%	
1992	280	61	21.8%	-11.7%	75	10	*	*	665	142	21.4%	5.2%
Low Birth Weight[4]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	314	16	51.0		99	5	*		729	44	60.4	
1992	280	18	64.3	26.2%	75	3	*	*	665	45	67.7	12.0%
Infant Mortality[4]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,558	19	12.2		461	6	*		3,470	33	9.5	
1988-92	1,508	15	9.9	-18.4%	362	7	*	*	3,389	34	10.0	5.5%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 11	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 17.5	Violent Deaths to Children: 20	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 181.8%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 2	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 140	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 7000.0%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 33	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 24.1	Violent Deaths to Children: 2	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[4]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	126	9	*		39	1	*		289	20	6.9%	
1992	100	14	14.0%	*	37	5	*	*	238	22	9.2%	33.6%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,5]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	10 (1.7)	14 (2.4)	15 (2.6)	39	6.7	2 (*)	8 (*)	5 (*)	15	8.8	24 (1.9)	122 (9.9)	112 (9.1)	258	20.9
Foster Care 1986-1993[6]	Children in Foster Care: 1986: 5	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 5	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care: 1986: 2	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 2	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care: 1986: 50	Children in Foster Care: 1993: 82	% Change: 64.0%	
Youth Arrests[7]	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 7	No. of Juveniles: 3,187	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 0	1992 Arrests: 9	No. of Juveniles: 913	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 100	1992 Arrests: 92	No. of Juveniles: 6,641	1992 Arrest Rate: 13.9	% Change 1985-92: -8.0%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 976	Percent: 8.1%	1993: 858	Percent: 8.2%	Change: 1.2%	1988: 230	Percent: 8.0%	1993: 250	Percent: 8.8%	Change: 10.0%	1988: 1,707	Percent: 7.0%	1993: 1,916	Percent: 7.4%	Change: 5.7%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 286	Total AFDC 1993: 359	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 6.7%	% 1-9: 62.7%	% 10-18: 30.6%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.9%	Total AFDC 1992: 91	Total AFDC 1993: 98	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.2%	% 1-9: 73.5%	% 10-18: 15.7%	% of all children on AFDC: 5.6%	Total AFDC 1992: 856	Total AFDC 1993: 903	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 10.1%	% 1-9: 67.6%	% 10-18: 20.1%	% of all children on AFDC: 6.9%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

	TAZEWELL COUNTY				UNION COUNTY				VERMILION COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 311	Children in Pre-K: 89	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 5,423	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 7.4%	Children in Head Start: 73	Children in Pre-K: 291	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 670	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 54.3%	Children in Head Start: 331	Children in Pre-K: 389	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 3,611	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 19.9%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 10,288	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 2,253	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 219		No. of Children under 6: 1,322	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 356	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 269		No. of Children under 6: 7,160	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 1,838	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 257	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $66,848,841	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 19,582	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,414		Total Revenue: $10,268,268	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 3,156	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,253		Total Revenue: $48,184,041	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 14,495	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,324	
HEALTH												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,*]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	1,951	314	16.1%		215	35	16.3%		1,377	266	19.3%	
1992	1,649	173	10.5%	-34.8%	235	51	21.7%	33.3%	1,192	277	23.2%	20.3%
Low Birth Weight[*]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	1,973	93	47.1		215	1/	79.1		1,422	104	73.1	
1992	1,649	102	61.9	31.2%	235	9	*	*	1,200	93	77.5	6.0%
Infant Mortality[*]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	8,734	90	10.3		1,118	6	*		6,438	69	10.7	
1988-92	8,351	66	7.9	-23.3%	1,128	10	8.9	*	6,064	64	10.6	-1.5%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 39	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 10.8	Violent Deaths to Children: 24	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 61.5%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 10	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 22.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 23	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: 230.0%	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 36	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 14.4	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
SPECIAL NEEDS												
New Families at Risk[*]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	794	60	7.6%		90	5	*		564	85	15.1%	
1992	678	85	12.5%	65.9%	99	10	*	*	482	79	16.4%	8.8%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,*]	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 93 (2.8)	Other Abuse (Rate): 230 (7.0)	Neglect (Rate): 94 (2.9)	Total: 417	Child Victim Rate: 12.7	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 12 (2.9)	Other Abuse (Rate): 8 (*)	Neglect (Rate): 5 (*)	Total: 25	Child Victim Rate: 6	Sexual Abuse (Rate): 51 (2.2)	Other Abuse (Rate): 159 (6.9)	Neglect (Rate): 131 (5.7)	Total: 341	Child Victim Rate: 14.9
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 67	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 65	% Change: -3.0%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 14	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 28	% Change: 100.0%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 119	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 159	% Change: 33.6%	
Youth Arrests[10]	1985 Arrests: 238	1992 Arrests: 573	No. of Juveniles: 18,212	1992 Arrest Rate: 31.5	% Change 1985-92: 140.8%	1985 Arrests: 2	1992 Arrests: 7	No. of Juveniles: 2,330	1992 Arrest Rate: *	% Change 1985-92: *	1985 Arrests: 269	1992 Arrests: 312	No. of Juveniles: 12,627	1992 Arrest Rate: 24.7	% Change 1985-92: 16.0%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
Unemployment	1988: 4,117	Percent: 7.1%	1993: 4,744	Percent: 7.4%	Change: 4.2%	1988: 1,083	Percent: 14.0%	1993: 1,293	Percent: 15.2%	Change: 8.6%	1988: 4,580	Percent: 11.3%	1993: 4,521	Percent: 11.0%	Change: -2.7%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992: 2,487	Total AFDC 1993: 2,529	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 9.0%	% 1-9: 66.2%	% 10-18: 23.1%	% of all children on AFDC: 7.4%	Total AFDC 1992: 512	Total AFDC 1993: 560	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 7.7%	% 1-9: 62.7%	% 10-18: 22.2%	% of all children on AFDC: 12.9%	Total AFDC 1992: 3,847	Total AFDC 1993: 3,896	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1: 8.7%	% 1-9: 62.7%	% 10-18: 26.1%	% of all children on AFDC: 16.2%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

EDUCATION

	WABASH COUNTY				WARREN COUNTY				WASHINGTON COUNTY			
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
	38	79	506	23.1%	54	25	715	11.0%	26	30	599	9.3%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers		Child Care Availability per 1,000	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers		Child Care Availability per 1,000	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers		Child Care Availability per 1,000
	1,047	247		236	1,498	583		389	1,228	173		141
Education Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12		Per-Pupil Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12		Per-Pupil Spending	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12		Per-Pupil Spending
	$6,609,863	2,107		$3,137	$11,475,939	3,365		$3,410	$7,104,882	2,155		$3,296

HEALTH

	WABASH COUNTY				WARREN COUNTY				WASHINGTON COUNTY			
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	222	44	19.8%		331	61	18.4%		211	35	16.6%	
1992	144	30	20.8%	5.1%	224	37	16.5%	-10.4%	164	20	12.2%	-26.5%
Low Birth Weight[1]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	234	13	55.6		332	18	54.2		212	5	*	
1992	144	18	125.0	125.0%	226	14	61.9	14.3%	164	5	*	*
Infant Mortality[1]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,018	8	*		1,352	7	*		1,041	10	9.6	
1988-92	889	9	*	*	1,153	12	10.4	*	925	8	*	*
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
	2	*	17	850.0%	9	*	1	*	5	*	4	*

SPECIAL NEEDS

	WABASH COUNTY				WARREN COUNTY				WASHINGTON COUNTY			
New Families at Risk[2]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	112	17	15.2%		128	11	8.6%		81	2	*	
1992	52	8	*	*	84	11	*	*	72	4	*	*
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,3]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	4 (*)	6 (*)	28 (8.2)	38	11.1	4 (*)	23 (4.6)	30 (6.0)	57	11.4	9 (*)	16 (4.1)	18 (4.6)	43	11
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	Children in Foster Care: 1986	Children in Foster Care: 1993		% Change	Children in Foster Care: 1986	Children in Foster Care: 1993		% Change	Children in Foster Care: 1986	Children in Foster Care: 1993		% Change
	2	4		*	7	27		*	7	15		*
Youth Arrests[1,4]	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	14	10	1,952	5.1	-28.6%	49	34	2,909	11.7	-30.6%	5	8	2,070	*	*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	WABASH COUNTY					WARREN COUNTY					WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Unemployment	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
	575	9.0%	616	10.0%	11.1%	683	7.5%	748	7.5%	0.0%	613	8.5%	624	8.0%	-5.9%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	284	281	7.1%	67.3%	19.0%	7.8%	468	504	9.1%	62.3%	25.0%	9.5%	146	146	5.5%	65.8%	21.3%	3.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	WAYNE COUNTY				WHITE COUNTY				WHITESIDE COUNTY			
E D U C A T I O N												
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	Children in Head Start: 49	Children in Pre-K: 104	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 667	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 22.9%	Children in Head Start: 63	Children in Pre-K: 78	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 504	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 28.0%	Children in Head Start: 153	Children in Pre-K: 193	Total 3- to 5-year-olds: 2,610	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS: 13.3%
Child Care 1993	No. of Children under 6: 1,336	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 107	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 80		No. of Children under 6: 1,213	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 116	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 96		No. of Children under 6: 5,067	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers: 776	Child Care Availability per 1,000: 153	
Education Spending	Total Revenue: $9,635,163	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,889	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,335		Total Revenue: $8,989,931	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 2,735	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,287		Total Revenue: $34,898,115	Average Daily Attendance K-12: 10,351	Per-Pupil Spending: $3,372	
H E A L T H												
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
1982	281	62	22.1%		247	51	20.6%		906	162	17.9%	
1992	197	43	21.8%	-1.1%	163	46	28.2%	36.7%	807	174	21.6%	20.6%
Low Birth Weight[4]	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1982	281	18	64.1		248	18	72.6		909	46	50.6	
1992	197	11	55.8	-12.8%	164	9	*	*	808	41	50.7	0.3%
Infant Mortality[5]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1983-87	1,206	9	*		1,156	18	15.6		4,244	50	11.8	
1988-92	1,061	13	12.3	*	932	6	*	*	4,162	37	8.9	-24.5%
Deaths to Children 1989-92	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 9	Child Deaths/ 10,000: *	Violent Deaths to Children: 3	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 10	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 24.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 9	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *	Total Deaths to Children 1-19: 34	Child Deaths/ 10,000: 19.0	Violent Deaths to Children: 7	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths: *
S P E C I A L N E E D S												
New Families at Risk[6]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1982	132	7	*		109	6	*		347	24	6.9%	
1992	70	9	*	*	67	12	*	*	317	45	14.2%	105.2%
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,7]	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
	7 (*)	15 (3.5)	10 (2.3)	32	7.4	11 (2.8)	20 (5.1)	16 (4.1)	47	11.9	46 (2.9)	106 (6.6)	54 (3.4)	206	12.8
Foster Care 1986-1993[8]	Children in Foster Care, 1986: 7	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 7	% Change: *		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 10	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 10	% Change: 0.0%		Children in Foster Care, 1986: 68	Children in Foster Care, 1993: 103	% Change: 51.5%	
Youth Arrests[9]	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
	5	2	2,308	*	*	8	16	2,061	*	*	210	165	9,170	18.0	-21.4%
E C O N O M I C S E C U R I T Y												
Unemployment	1988: 960	Percent: 13.4%	1993: 796	Percent: 9.8%	Change: -26.9%	1988: 1,129	Percent: 15.0%	1993: 849	Percent: 11.3%	Change: -24.7%	1988: 2,194	Percent: 7.6%	1993: 2,197	Percent: 7.1%	Change: -6.6%
Children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
	384	317	7.3%	61.5%	23.6%	7.1%	433	375	6.1%	60.8%	24.9%	9.2%	1,188	1,223	8.1%	63.0%	29.4%	7.1%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

	WILL COUNTY				WILLIAMSON COUNTY				WINNEBAGO COUNTY			
EDUCATION												
	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	478	289	19,912	3.9%	210	NA	2,220	9.5%	697	1,049	4,651	37.5%
	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000		No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000	
Child Care 1993	35,486	5,577	157		4,453	1,142*	256		23,039	6,625	288	
	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending		Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per-Pupil Spending	
Education Spending	$214,136,037	56,459	$3,793		$26,639,451	8,528	$3,124		$135,358,151	36,744	$3,684	
HEALTH												
	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[1,2]												
1982	5,412	933	17.2%		741	140	18.9%		3,986	1,213	30.4%	
1992	5,814	1,035	17.8%	3.3%	713	159	22.3%	18.0%	3,981	972	24.4%	-19.8%
	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[1]												
1982	5,457	339	62.1		743	44	59.2		4,024	237	58.9	
1992	5,814	345	59.1	-4.8%	713	52	72.9	23.2%	3,984	308	77.3	31.3%
	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[1]												
1983-87	25,952	290	11.2		3,717	28	7.5		19,015	197	10.4	
1988-92	29,125	242	8.3	-25.6%	3,585	32	8.9	18.5%	12,821	166	12.9	25.0%
	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	166	13.8	17	10.2%	19	12.4	117	615.8%	127	17.1	14	11.0%
SPECIAL NEEDS												
	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[4]												
1982	2,047	180	8.8%		319	27	8.5%		1,681	221	13.1%	
1992	2,186	185	8.5%	-3.8%	301	35	11.6%	37.4%	1,574	241	15.3%	16.5%
	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[1,5]	66 (0.8)	244 (2.3)	263 (2.5)	595	5.6	30 (2.2)	44 (3.2)	44 (3.2)	118	8.5	137 (2.1)	486 (7.3)	414 (6.3)	1,037	15.7
	Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change			Children in Foster Care 1986	Children in Foster Care 1993	% Change		
Foster Care 1986-1993[1]	191	377	97.4%			33	55	66.7%			336	467	39.0%		
	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Change 1985-92
Youth Arrests[6]	706	533	58,114	9.2	24.4%	28	43	7,778	5.5	53.6%	1,287	1,082	35,442	30.5	-15.9%
ECONOMIC SECURITY												
	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	13,020	7.2%	14,073	7.2%	0.0%	3,392	12.9%	3,376	12.4%	-3.9%	9,914	7.3%	12,055	8.6%	17.8%
	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	6,905	7,444	9.0%	64.0%	25.3%	6.7%	1,874	1,980	6.8%	62.2%	27.9%	13.5%	8,831	8,812	9.3%	64.7%	24.7%	12.6%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

WOODFORD COUNTY

EDUCATION

	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Total 3- to 5-year-olds	% of 3- to 5-year-olds in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993[1]	57	123	1,562	11.5%

	No. of Children under 6	Total Capacity of Child Care Centers	Child Care Availability per 1,000
Child Care 1993	2,890	302	104

	Total Revenue	Average Daily Attendance K-12	Per Pupil Spending
Education Spending	$23,576,939	6,982	$3,377

HEALTH

	Total Births	Births with No 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent	Change in %
Lack of Prenatal Care[2]				
1982	527	63	12.1%	
1992	457	35	7.7%	-36.5%

	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Low Birth Weight[3]				
1982	528	26	49.2	
1992	457	24	52.5	6.6%

	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
Infant Mortality[4]				
1983-87	2,144	16	7.5	
1988-92	2,184	17	7.8	4.3%

	Total Deaths to Children 1-19	Child Deaths/ 10,000	Violent Deaths to Children	Violent Deaths as % of all Deaths
Deaths to Children 1989-92	17	16.2	10	58.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
New Families at Risk[5]				
1982	180	9	*	
1992	142	3	*	*

	Sexual Abuse (Rate)	Other Abuse (Rate)	Neglect (Rate)	Total	Child Victim Rate
Abuse and Neglect—1993[6,7]	15 (1.6)	41 (4.3)	17 (1.8)	73	7.7

	Children in Foster Care, 1986	Children in Foster Care, 1993	% Change
Foster Care 1986-1993[8]	13	12	-7.7%

	1985 Arrests	1992 Arrests	No. of Juveniles	1992 Arrest Rate	% Changee 1985-92
Youth Arrests[9]	8	6	5,350	*	*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

	1988	Percent	1993	Percent	Change
Unemployment	700	4.8%	742	4.5%	-6.3%

	Total AFDC 1992	Total AFDC 1993	1993 AFDC children by age: % under 1	% 1-9	% 10-18	% of all children on AFDC
Children on AFDC	457	440	6.4%	63.9%	25.3%	4.4%

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers

Definitions And Methodology

LEGEND FOR TABLES

** indicates that a rate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.*
NA indicates figures were not available
1) State Pre-kindergarten figure includes 267 children in a multi-county unit.
2) State lack of prenatal care figures include 2 children in 1982 and 18 children in 1992 who had an unknown, out of state, or out of country residence.
3) Lack of prenatal care figures do not include births for which the month when prenatal care began was unknown.
4) State low birthweight figures include 2 children in 1982 and 19 children in 1992 who had an unknown, out of state, or out of country residence.
5) State infant mortality figures include 2 children in 1983-1987 and 36 children in 1983 -1987 who had an unknown, out of state, or out of country residence.
6) State new families at risk figures include 2 children in 1982 and 11 children in 1992 who had an unknown, out of state, or out of country residence.
7) Abuse and neglect is an unduplicated count of children. That is, children who may have multiple indications of abuse and neglect during the fiscal year are counted once and in the most serious harm category.
8) State child abuse and neglect figure includes 939 children with unknown, out-of-state, or out-of-country residence.
9) State foster care figure includes 3,521 in 1986 and 1,913 in 1993 children who lived out of state, or have unknown or missing residences.
10) State youth arrest figures include 7,139 unclassified types of arrests in 1993.

Methodology and Sources

EDUCATION

Head Start

Children enrolled in a Head Start program as of June 30, 1993. The Head Start program serves children between ages 3 and 5 who, due to economic factors, are at risk of educational failure. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the estimated 3- to 5-year-old population in 1993.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Region 5, Office of Head Start Administration.

State-Funded Preschool Education

Children receiving state-funded preschool education refers to the number of children, ages 3 to 5, enrolled in the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program as of June 30, 1993. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the estimated 3- to 5-year-old population in 1993.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Early Childhood Education Section.

Estimates of the 3- to 5-year-old Population

Estimates of the 3- to 5-year-old population in 1993 were created by adding up all of the births in 1985, 1986 and 1987. A mobility/mortality adjuster was created by comparing the 1989-1987 total to the 1990 Census figures for 3- to 5-year-olds in 1990. After adding up the births in 1988, 1989 and 1990 (children who would have been 3 to 5 years old in 1993) the mobility/mortality adjuster was applied to create the estimate. This technique was suggested by the U.S. Department of Heath and Human Services.

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles.

Child Care

This indicator measures the total number of slots for children under age 5 in child care centers or child care homes that are licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services as of December, 1993. This is compared to the under-5-year-old population to create a rate.

Sources: Department of Children and Family Services; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles.

Education Finance

A school district's operational revenue per-student is the amount a district has available to educate public school students. Per-pupil operational revenue is the revenue generated by local property taxes and state and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular school year. The attendance rate is calculated by taking the average of the best three months (the same formula used in the calculation of General State Aid). The local contributions consist of the operating tax rate multiplied by the Equalized Assessed Value in 1991, and the money that is generated through the Corporate Personal Property Replacement fund in 1991. Total revenues represented here do not include categorical funds.

The average per-pupil expenditure was compared to the recommended level of funding suggested by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance. The Task Force suggests a 1990 spending level of approximately $4,053 for an adequate K-12 education. This figure was increased by the rate of inflation to determine a 1992 adequacy level.

Source: Coalition for Educational Rights.

HEALTH

Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care

The percent of live births without first trimester prenatal care is computed by dividing the number of births without prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy by the total number of births. Both components of this percentage do not include births for which the month when prenatal care began was unknown or missing.

Source: Special tabulations of Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File for the years 1982 and 1992, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Low Birthweight Babies

The rate of low birthweight is computed by dividing the number of infants born with weights less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) and dividing by the number of live births. This figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain a rate per 1,000 births. A positive change indicates a higher rate of low birth weight in 1992 while a negative number denotes a lower rate in 1992.

Source: 1982 data, Vital Statistics Illinois 1982. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health, November 1984, 1992 data, Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File.

Infant Mortality

The rate of infant mortality is computed by dividing the number of deaths of persons under 1 year of age by the total number of live births that year and multiplying by 1,000. The years 1983 to 1987 and 1988 to 1992 were grouped to generate sufficient numbers to calculate rates. The percent change in the infant mortality rate shows the changes in the rate of infant mortality. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate, while a negative number denotes a decrease between the time spans.

Sources: 1983–1989 data, Vital Statistics Illinois. State of Illinois; 1990-1992 data, Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

Youth Deaths

Youth death rates were computed by dividing all deaths of persons between 1 and 19 years of age from 1989 to 1992 by the total number of persons that age in 1991 and multiplying by 10,000. The years 1989 to 1992 were grouped to generate sufficient numbers to calculate rates. A violent death is defined as any death (including homicide, suicide, accidents) not caused by health problems (such as heart attack).

A single year (1991) of population figures was used to calculate a rate because of the lack of general population data. This technique is used and recommended by the Population Reference Bureau and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Sources: Youth Death data provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health; Population Data provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census.

SPECIAL NEEDS

High Risk Family Formation Index

This indicator counts the number of first births for which the mother was under the age of 20, had less than 12 years of schooling, and was unmarried at the time of the birth of her child. This number is then divided by the total number of first births to obtain a percentage of first births for which the mother had these characteristics.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File.

Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those children for whom the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which eventually are proved unfounded. We present unduplicated counts. That is, a child was only counted once during a given year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the under-18 population in 1990.

Sources: Child Welfare Careers Database, Chapin Hall Center for Children and DCFS; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1A.

Children in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children in all out-of-home placements as of June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1993. This figure is not strictly comparable to earlier *Kids Count* documents. This definition includes wards of the state in out-of-home placements, not just those in paid substitute care.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

Youth Arrests

This indicator represents arrests of individuals between the ages of 10 and 19 in the years 1985 and 1992. A juvenile arrests rate was constructed by dividing the number of arrests to the total 10–19-year-old population for 1991 and multiplying by 1,000. The percent change figures were calculated by comparing the changes in the number of youths arrested between 1985 and 1992.

Sources: Youth Arrest data provided by the Criminal Justice Information Authority; Population data provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Unemployment

The unemployment rate represents the average (over 12 months) percent of all persons unemployed in 1988 and 1993.

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Children Receiving AFDC 1992 and 1993

This figure is the number of children under age 19 whose families receive AFDC funds as of June 1, 1992, and June 1, 1993. A rate is calculated by dividing the number of children under the age of 19 on AFDC by the number of children under age 19 in the general population in each county. The 1993 rates are based on population figures from the 1990 Census.

Sources: Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Public Aid 1993 and 1994; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, General Population Characteristics, PC 80-1-B15, Table 48.

Determination of Rural and Urban

For the purposes of this report, a rural county is defined as one that is not part of a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; or one that is a part of a metropolitan statistical area but has a population of less than 60,000. All other counties are considered urban. There are 84 rural counties in Illinois.

Endnotes

EDUCATION

1) Information provided by the Illinois State Board of Education.
2) The Proposed Illinois State Budget, 1995.
3) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, "Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, Vol. 2" (Washington, D.C.: ACIR, 1993).

HEALTH

1) Illinois Department of Public Health. "A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Health Insurance Plan for Children," June 1992.
2) National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. "Troubling Trends: The Health of America's Next Generation." (Washington, D.C.: National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, 1990).
3) Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. Study of 823 children in June 1994.
4) This is an unusually high rate for Pulaski County.
5) Figures provided by the Department of Public Health.

SPECIAL NEEDS

1) Estimate based on a 10 percent growth in the number of children in foster care. This is probably a conservative estimate. The average annual growth in the number of children in substitute care was 17.7 percent between June 1988 and June 1994.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1) Severely distressed neighborhoods are defined as having : a poverty rate above 27.5%, more than 39.6% of households headed by a female, 23.3% of students are high school dropouts, and 17% or more of families are receiving public assistance.
2) Data provided by the Illinois Department of Economic Security.
3) Citizens For Tax Justice. "A Far Cry from Fair." (Washington, D.C.: CTJ, 1991).

Acknowledgments

Illinois Kids Count 1994 was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to disadvantaged children. Illinois Kids Count is part of a state and national Kids Count effort to marshal information about children in a manner that creates a deeper public understanding and establishes guidelines for holding each of us accountable to the goals we set for our children.

The printing of this report was made possible in part by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The layout of this report and editing assistance was provided by Desktop Edit Shop. Cover design was provided by Pinzke Design. And the report was printed by Consolidated Press, Inc. Special thanks to Jim and Sharon McGowan at Desktop, Nancy Pinzke at Pinzke Design, and Kevin Walsh at Consolidated for their expert assistance and support.

We would like to acknowledge the following people who assisted in collecting the data on the well-being of children. Without their help, this report would not have been possible.

A portion of the data was supplied by Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. We would like to thank Stephen Grant, Allen Harden, Bong Joo Lee, Ph.D., and Robert Goerge, Ph.D., at Chapin Hall.

Voices would like to thank Richard Laine at the Coalition for Educational Rights; Rich Reinhold and Ruth O'Connell at the Illinois Department of Employment Security; Jeff Travis at the Criminal Justice Information Authority; Katie Williams and Richard Nicestrom at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Kalpana Desai and Eugene Finley Jr. at the Illinois State Board of Education; Mark Flotow, Helen Schmidt, Belinda Dehart, Karen Grueter, Patricia G. Stieren and Alice Studzinski at the Illinois Department of Public Health; Lee Kreader and Scott Hamilton at the Department of Children and Family Services; and Kathy Colbrook and Larry Blakeney at the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

Voices also gratefully acknowledges foundations that have provided operating support since founding Voices in 1987: the Chicago Community Trust, Colman Fund for the Well-Being of Children and Youth, Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, Prince Charitable Trusts and Woods Fund of Chicago, Inc.

Authors

The authors of this report are Ami Nagle, Chuck Shubart, Lydia Bologna and Michael Burke. The views expressed in this document are solely the responsibility of Voices for Illinois Children.

Kids Count Advisory Committee 1994

The Kids Count Advisory Committee gave generously of their time and expertise in assisting Voices shape the Kids Count 1994 project and reading over the first draft of this report. Voices for Illinois Children thanks them for their comments, insights and commitment to improving the well-being of children in this state.

Constance Ackert, Executive Director, Illinois Action for Children
Barbara Bowman, Dean of Graduate Studies, Erikson Institute
Malcolm Bush, President, Woodstock Institute
Marvin Cohen, Director, Chicago Community Trust
Adela Coronado-Greeley, Illinois Teacher of the Year 1994
Betty Durbin, Illinois PTA
Cheryl Francis, United Way of Chicago
Gordon Johnson, Executive Director, Hull House
Joan Kennelly, Director of Maternal and Child Health, Data Improvement Project, School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago
Frank Kopecky, Sangamon State University, Center for Legal Studies
Richard Laine, Executive Director, Coalition for Educational Rights
Regina McGraw, Executive Director, Wieboldt Foundation
Mary McLaughlin, League of Women Voters
Margaret O'Flynn, M.D., Chief of Staff, Children's Memorial Hospital
Debbie Polandech, Assistant to Lt. Governor of Illinois Bob Kustra
Nick Reiser, Metro Chicago Information Center
Harold Richman, Director, Chapin Hall Center for Children
Steve Saunders, M.D., Chief, Division of Family Health, Illinois Dept. of Public Health
Cynthia Savage, Rehabilitation Systems, Inc.
Mark Testa, School of Social Services Administration, University of Chicago

Voices for Illinois Children Board of Directors

Lorraine Barba
Kenilworth, Illinois

Jeanette Bitter
Quincy, Illinois

Margaret R. Blackshere
Secretary/Treasurer
Illinois AFL-CIO
Chicago, Illinois

Willard Bunn III
Chairman and CEO
Banc One Illinois Corporation
Springfield, Illinois

John C. Colman
Glencoe, Illinois

Adela Coronado-Greeley
Chicago, Illinois

Milton Davis
Chairman
South Shore Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Roxanne J. Decyk
Vice President, Corporate Planning
Amoco Corporation
Chicago, Illinois

Nancy Elson
Canton, Illinois

Michael Freeborn
Partner
Freeborn & Peters
Chicago, Illinois

James Glasser
Chairman and President
GATX Corporation
Chicago, Illinois

Kathleen L. Halloran
Vice President, Information Services & Rates
Northern Illinois Gas Company
Aurora, Illinois

Adrienne Osborne Ives
Bloomington, Illinois

Sokoni Karanja
Executive Director
Centers for New Horizons
Chicago, Illinois

George Kelm
President and CEO
Sahara Coal Company, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Frank Kopecky
Sangamon State University
Center for Legal Studies
Springfield, Illinois

Betty Lazarus
Urbana, Illinois

Elliot Lehman
Co-Chairman
Fel-Pro, Inc.
Skokie, Illinois

Richard Mandel
Partner
Mandel, Lipton & Stevenson, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

Dianne Meeks
Carbondale, Illinois

James Mitchell, III
Executive Vice President
The Northern Trust Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Margaret O'Flynn
Chief of Staff
The Children's Memorial Hospital
Chicago, Illinois

John E. Rhine
Partner
Rhine and Vargo
Mount Carmel, IL

Jeanne Rhodes
Vice President and Account Supervisor
BBDO
Chicago, IL

Nancy Ronquillo
Executive Director
The Children's Foundation
Bloomington, Illionis

Nancy Schulte
Glencoe, Illinois

Mickie Silverstein (Secretary)
Highland Park, Illinois

Brazilian Thurman
Associate Director
Community Coordinated Child Care
DeKalb, IL

Helen Weigle
Highland Park, Illinois

Bernice Weissbourd
President
Family Focus, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Bonnie Wheeler
Vice President of News
WSIL-TV
Carterville, Illinois

Voices for Illinois Children
208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone: 312/ 456-0600
FAX: 312/ 456-0088

Illinois Kids Count
Supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation